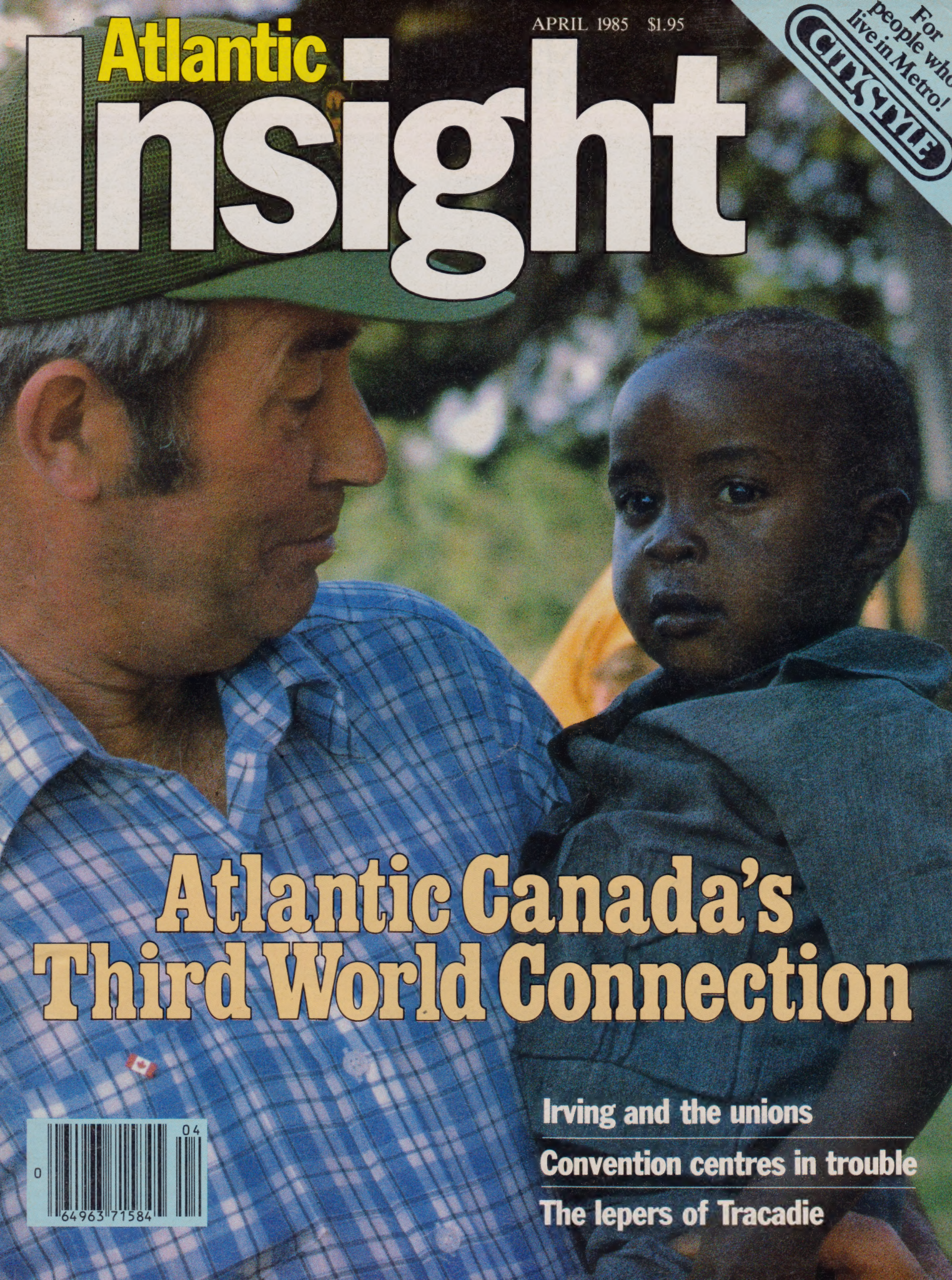
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COVER STORY

Who says no one cares about the Third World? When the cry to help Africa's starving millions rang around the world, Atlantic Canadians responded more vigorously than most. But there's more to it than that — people in this region have traditionally helped poor nations solve their problems. Our cover photo shows a P.E.I. farmer, Adrien van Ekris, comforting a Kenyan child. **PAGE 18**

COVER PHOTO COURTESY OF INT'L FAMILY FARM EXCHANGE ASSOC.



ARCHAEOLOGY

Basque whalers of the 16th century ventured as far north as Red Bay, Labrador, in their relentless pursuit of whale oil. That "oil boom" has become a boon for archaeologists who are digging up tools, artifacts, whalers' bones and even ships. **PAGE 26**

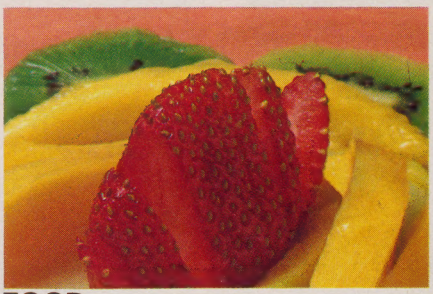
BOOK EXCERPT

Leprosy in the Maritimes: the gripping, tragic and little-known story of the leper colony at Tracadie, N.B. A book excerpt from *Children of Lazarus, The Story of the Lazaretto at Tracadie* by Mary Jane Losier and Céline Pinet. **PAGE 30**



BUSINESS

Convention centres in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are deliberately running deficits. The one in Prince Edward Island is in receivership and Ottawa could lose $7 million. But there is some good news — Newfoundland's convention centre is attracting profitable business. We examine whether convention centres are all they were cracked up to be. **PAGE 40**



FOOD

Still chilled from spring's cold? We have the perfect way to give you a taste of the tropics. Exotic tropical fruits like kiwifruit, papayas and mangoes are available in many stores and we offer some delicious ways to serve them. **PAGE 74**

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Heading for calmer waters — *Atlantic Insight* on course

This month's cover stories tell of Atlantic Canadians' heartfelt response to the famine in Africa — a response which has apparently been stronger than elsewhere in Canada. We are no strangers to difficulty on the East Coast. Our sense of identification with those in trouble, and our instinctive desire to help, is a part of our character that we should cherish and seek to maintain in a world that too often lacks these qualities.

At *Atlantic Insight* we feel particularly close to this sense of generosity, since the magazine itself was a recipient of a great deal of it during its recent period of financial trouble. If the magazine were published in any other place, we feel, we would not have received the support from readers, advertisers and others that we did and which permitted us to continue publishing.

The publication of this issue represents progress towards calmer and more secure waters for the magazine. Although the new company, *Insight* Publishing Ltd., put out the March issue after a series of receiverships for the former publisher, there were still some legal tangles that had to be overcome. They have in fact been overcome and the magazine now is sailing free.

What of the future? We have frequently been asked in the past few weeks what changes might occur in the magazine as a result of the new ownership. The answer is that the magazine's existing strengths are to be drawn upon and its future built upon them. This is already happening in terms of the magazine's organizational structure and will be the case editorially as well. The magazine has built and kept its impressive base of readers and advertisers because of what it is — a magazine which through its written and photo journalism manages to reflect Atlantic Canada back to Atlantic Canadians — and to the rest of the country as well.

The changes we are planning will be gradual as we seek to maintain existing coverage and to develop new areas of interest. Even under the trying circumstances of the past year, certain noteworthy additions were made — a business section, for example, that emphasizes the accomplishments of the region's small business entrepreneurs and a regular "oceans" column. In addition the magazine's cover stories — like the one this month — have explored issues that are of interest to the region.

The basic mix will continue and be strengthened as soon as we reach those coveted calmer waters.

And, of course, we count on our readers to let us know what they want in the magazine, to tell us of new directions they would like to see *Atlantic Insight* explore. That too will have an influence on the future of the magazine.

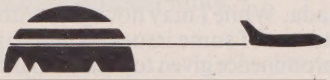
—The Editors

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FEEDBACK

Aquaculture status clarified

The excellent article on aquaculture by Graham Taylor in your January, 1985, issue unfortunately said Nova Scotia's Aquaculture Act had not been proclaimed. I want to clarify this matter for your readers. An Act Respecting the Encouragement and Regulation of Aquaculture was assented to by the lieutenant-governor on June 1, 1983, and proclaimed on June 28, 1983. The regulations accompanying the legislation were passed by the government on Jan. 22, 1985, and were to be implemented by my department Feb. 1, 1985.

John G. Leefe
Minister of Fisheries
Province of Nova Scotia

Kudos for aquaculture

Congratulations on your piece on aquaculture in the January issue. You touched on most of the major issues facing this burgeoning industry in Atlantic Canada. While I may not agree with your treatment of some issues — in particular the prominence given to Allan Billard's self serving, reactionary views — I respect your attempt to give a balanced picture. More than anything else, the aquaculture industry needs increased visibility. The financial community needs educating and governments need prodding. Your article should help do both.

J.M. Anderson
President
Aquaculture Association of Canada
St. Andrews, N.B.

No salmon subsidies

The January cover story on aquaculture in the Atlantic region and the accompanying publisher's letter contained some misinformation. The story said Norway's salmon exports were worth more than $40 million in 1983. In fact, the value of cultivated salmon and rainbow trout was almost $110 million. The Norwegian industry's growth rate is between 30 and 40 per cent annually. Your story quoted Allan Billard of the Eastern Fishermen's Federation as erroneously contending that "even in Norway, salmon isn't being produced without a lot of subsidies." In fact, salmon is produced without subsidies in Norway. Government aid is not responsible for the industry's growth to $110 million in 1983 from next to nothing in 1973. The mixed reactions to a Norwegian firm's plans to establish a salmon hatchery in New Brunswick are rooted, according to your article, in the belief that the Norwegians can "put in place turn-key operations with little or no trouble" and perhaps "end up pre-empting the market." This assessment is, in our opinion, a gross underestimation of the risks and difficulties of salmon farming and the potential market for the product. Further expansion of the Norwegian aquaculture industry is still limited by insufficient smolt production. Besides, a non-governmental source of smolt should be welcomed in Atlantic Canada. Your excellent photographs illustrate that Canadian aquaculturists are struggling with outdated cottage industry-type equipment in addition to their neighbors' hostility. We believe that encouraging foreign investment will hasten development and implementation of production techniques necessary for successful aquaculture. The view that foreign investment is unnecessary is not supported by our observations on the current achievements of Canadian seafarming. People interested in seafarming may want to visit the international exhibition and conference on aquaculture technology in Trondheim, Norway, this August.

Nils T. Hagen
Hans K. Skjold
Dalhousie University
Halifax

Entrepreneurs needed

I appreciate the recent attention you gave to aquaculture in the Atlantic Provinces. Interest in this emerging industry has grown considerably since the Science Council of Canada and the fisheries department sponsored a national conference in St. Andrews, N.B. While the views expressed in your publisher's letter may prove to be correct in time, it would be most regrettable if, in fact, fishermen are led to "join forces against" aquaculture. If they recognize the earning potential of farming fish, they may not miss the boat while others clamber aboard. Aquaculture is growing rapidly in other countries. In Norway, for example, more than half the fish farmers used to be traditional fishermen and they are leading safer, more comfortable lives and earning more. It would be a real shame if our fishermen spend time and energy trying to turn the tide of development instead of seizing the opportunities aquaculture offers. Recently, the Science Council's aquaculture task force was encouraged to see some British Columbia fishermen learning to farm fish. Canadian fishermen — inshore, offshore or onshore — are independent, entrepreneurial individuals. That is exactly the type of person we need to create this new industry. But to develop fast enough to keep markets and earn profits, we should co-operate, not confront each other.

j.a. lévi-lloyd
Science Advisor
Science Council of Canada
Ottawa

Rubens would have been jealous

I enjoy your magazine as a way of keeping in touch with "home" and the people I knew there in the "Fabulous Fifties." Home is now the San Francisco area, so I couldn't let you sneak through the picture of "Fisherman's Wharf" in your October issue without saying "taint so." It looks like it may be down San Diego way, but it is not San Francisco. I also enjoy reading Harry Bruce's stories. I am forever indebted to him for taking the load off the rest of us in English 213 (Public Speaking) back at Mount Allison. Finally, in the October issue I found it interesting to see some of Tom Forrestall's recent work, although I always thought his *best* work was done back in Middleton on the blank leaves of some of our high school text books — Rubens would have been jealous.

Ian Cumming
Sunnyvale, California

Major's efforts applauded

After reading Lorri Neilson's article (November, 1984) regarding the literary works of Kevin Major, I was first saddened but soon embittered to think that such a courageous and sincere effort, on the part of a fine Canadian writer, would be dampened and drained of its value. Major ventures into the often avoided world of adolescence and unselfishly addresses critical issues and life circumstances which frequently haunt Canadian youth. The internal turmoil and turbulence which he depicts in his writing must be shared and not omitted simply because of accentuating wordage. Surely educators can appreciate the premise on which Major bases his vocabulary. In his endeavor to keep abreast with today's youth, Major strives intensely to communicate with his audience. Honesty and realism are the backbone which support the message in his words. Major's efforts are to be applauded.

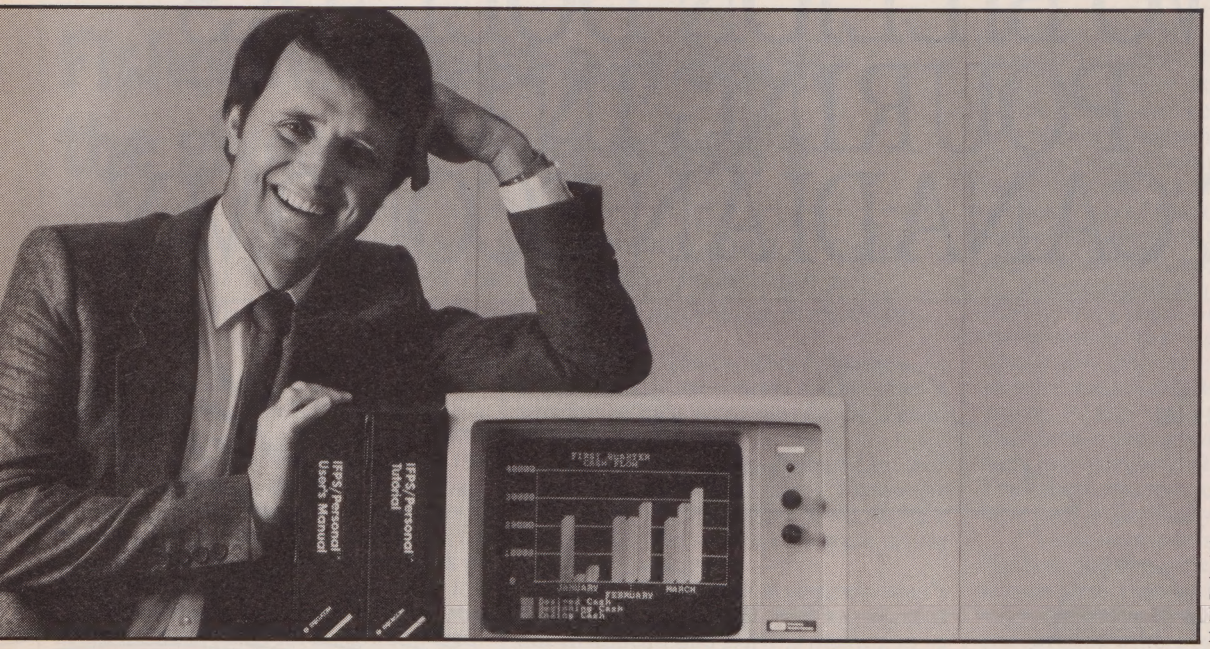
Patrick Morrissette
Orem, Utah

Efforts misguided in Newfoundland

In the light of my own experience in high school, I feel C.K. Brown and the Department of Education in Newfoundland are misguided in their attitude towards Kevin Major's books. I have been an avid reader since my earliest school days but reading the classics or Shakespeare in high school did not influence my later tastes in reading. On the contrary, I often found them boring. It would be more apt to foster a love of reading in the students if they had access to books to which they could relate. Some of these should be retained in the curriculum as well.

Frances G. Jackson
Qualicum Beach, B.C.

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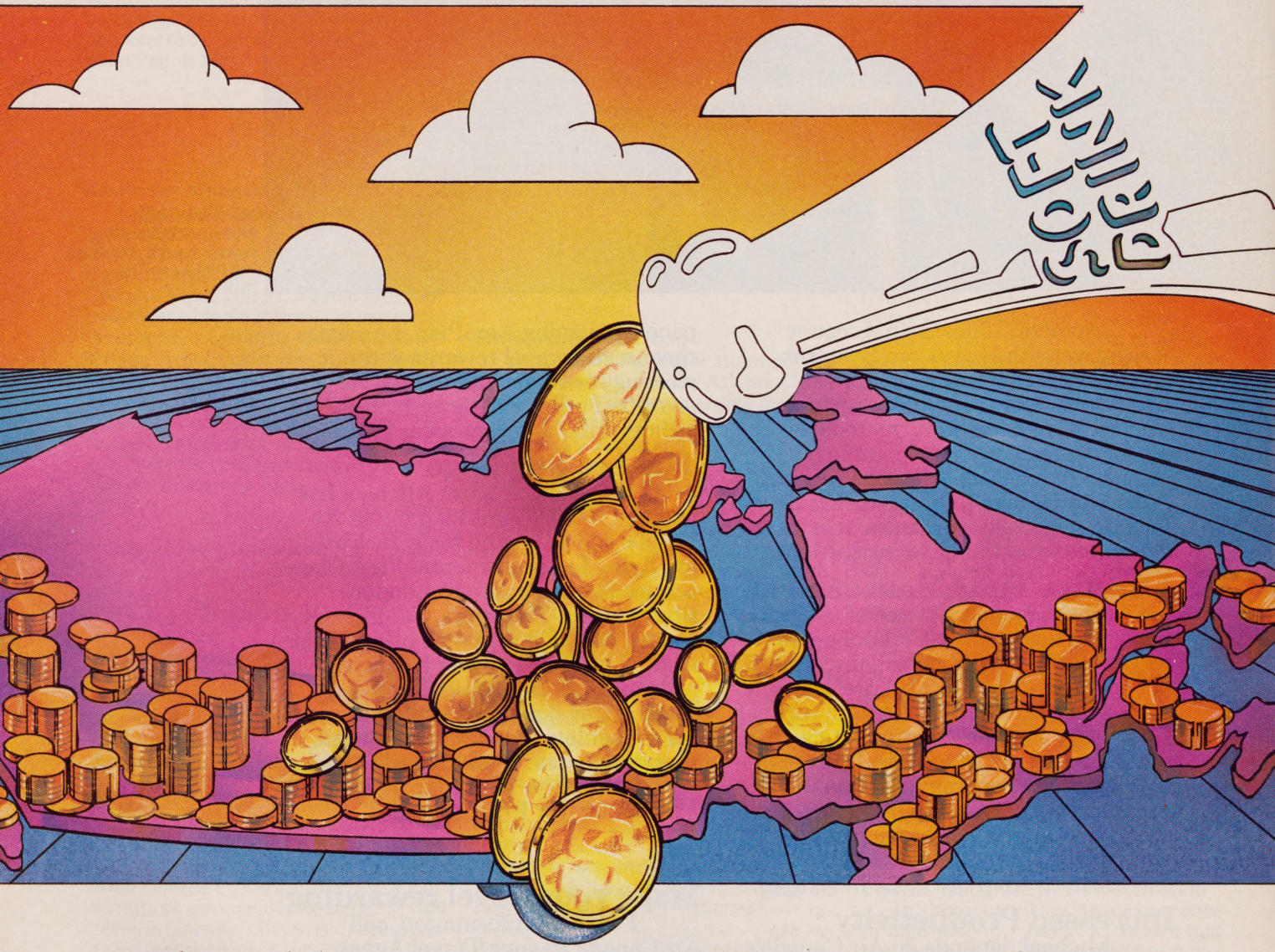
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Fishermen must pay back the giveaway that wasn't

Ottawa is hauling Nova Scotia fishermen into court to collect $1,650,000 it loaned them in the mid 1970s. Fishermen say they thought the loans were grants. Some may lose everything

by Alain Meuse

When Southwest Port Mouton fisherman Calvin Roy appeared in a Liverpool court last fall, the outcome was nervously watched by some 150 other fishermen up and down the shore.

Roy was charged with evading payment on a $15,000 loan made to him by the federal fisheries department back in 1975. Similar loans were made to over 155 fishermen in southwestern Nova Scotia under a special program designed to compensate for hardships caused by the closure of local haddock fishing grounds at the time.

A decade later only five fishermen had repaid the loans, which ranged from $3,500 to $15,000.

Roy, 57, was found guilty as charged and ordered to repay the loan, plus an additional $11,250 in interest.

Why were the loans not repaid? The answer throws an intriguing light on the attitudes that existed — and perhaps still exist — towards government largesse in many quarters.

Simply, the fishermen had no intention of paying back the loans because they thought they should have been grants, and appeared to think the fisheries bureaucracy would simply forget about them.

They felt this way — and still do — because, in the words of Calvin Roy, "they give grants right, left and centre to everyone else. Fish plants are always getting them. I figured if they're gonna help the fishermen they should give 'em the money."

At his Supreme Court trial, Roy's defense was that he and other mostly illiterate fishermen didn't understand that the money was a loan, and thought that it was a giveaway instead, and that this was common knowledge in the community.

The prosecution countered that in every case a contract and promissory note was signed, and every fisherman given an explanation of the note. In fact Art Longard, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) official who administered the program, says that a special effort was made to ensure that the fishermen understood it was a loan "because even then there was a lot of talk among the fishermen to the effect that 'it's a grant, not a loan.' "

Roy now has dropped the argument that he didn't specifically know it was a loan. Rather, like the other fishermen, he argues that in the context of the times it was felt to be a grant despite the signed contract.

Another fisherman, Robert Lloyd of Central Port Mouton, says, "I knew the difference, but I thought it would be a forgivable loan — like they were giving to the fish plants."

At any rate, these arguments aren't going to do much good. Roy has decided not to appeal, and DFO is moving in to collect.



ERIC HAYES

Indebted fisherman Roy: "Someone ain't gonna get some"

Roy says that he's $125,000 in debt to various people. He owes on a $62,000 boat (the loan went towards a previous boat) plus his house and a half-ton truck.

"Someone ain't gonna get some," he observes laconically, adding that a number of other indebted fishermen will also be unable to pay, including one 75-year-old man who recently had a heart attack and got out of fishing.

Robert Lloyd says he can pay if he's given time. "But if they want everything right away I'll have to sell my boat. I'll have to sell everything." He says the move might put a number of fishermen out of business altogether if they're forced to sell their boats.

David Meadows, a Department of Justice lawyer acting for DFO, admits that "some won't be able to repay. They don't have anything." However, his instructions from DFO are to proceed with legal notice against all the fishermen one by one — a fairly slow process.

Now that the Roy case is over, however, a number of fishermen have come forward offering various arrangements for repayment. "We're in negotiation with a number of them," says Meadows, who adds that legal proceedings will take into consideration "the ability to pay."

Is there any reason for DFO to sympathize with the fishermen's arguments that the loans should be forgiven? Art Longard, who is now director of marine resources with the Nova Scotia fisheries department, says no. "I don't have too much sympathy with them — they got a good deal and they had some very good fishing years since then. The fishery was recovering and they could have paid if they had wanted to.

"There were letters and letters reminding them that they were past due." Longard says he doesn't know why DFO took so long to get the matter to trial — the delay "just encouraged others to say 'well, I guess they've forgotten it.' "

The loans, at eight per cent interest, were designed to provide working capital to repair vessels. It was offered by DFO after considerable pressure by the fishermen, including delegations to Ottawa.

The matter started with the closure from February to June, 1975, of three important haddock fishing grounds because of dwindling fish stocks — the Lahave, Brown's and Georges banks (under agreement with the International Commission on the Northwest Atlantic Fishery — Canada didn't have the 200 mile limit then). Some 700 fishermen employed on 180 fishing boats saw their income slashed by the move — having to sail farther in hazardous winter weather, only to find these less desirable grounds overcrowded by the boats shoved off the prohibited bank. The fishermen felt they were owed compensation, and not just loans.

Some ventured onto the grounds in spite of the ban, and 15 were charged. In the middle of this controversy the federal government came up with the loan offer, made available to vessel owners. A total of $1,650,000 was loaned out.

DFO has no loan board. A special program was set up on a one-shot basis to administer the program. The department didn't make any more loans "and after that experience I don't think they ever will again," says Longard.

Irving stonewalls unions

The unions took on the Irvings over the past few months. As usual, it was an uneven match. Twenty-eight people have lost their jobs in the skirmish and the Irvings roll on as before

by Jennifer Henderson

Thirty-eight-year-old Pearl Bacon had worked 20 years for Irving Oil when she was fired for supposedly talking, on company time, about forming a union. The New Brunswick Industrial Relations Act prohibits employees or employers from "persuading" others during business hours. Bacon is bringing suit before the courts for wrongful dismissal.

A single parent with two children, Bacon worked in the accounts division at the Irving Oil head office in Saint John, juggling hundreds of thousands of dollars a day in transactions among the web of subsidiaries that service the family's oil and gas holdings. She was one of the higher-paid women at Irving Oil — earning about $15,000 a year. In a province where one worker in five toils for one of the more than 200 Irving enterprises, Bacon worries she won't get another job because she was fired.

"I felt like jumping on to my desk and pounding it with my high heels," she says. "Twenty years and this is what you get."

In the past six months, 28 people at four Irving firms where unions tried to organize got fired or laid off "indefinitely." Some employees with between 10 and 20 years' service lost their jobs after signing a union card. George Vair of the Retail, Wholesale Department Stores Union (RWDSU) and David Walker of the Energy and Chemical Workers (ECW) say that workers at the Irving Oil head office and also at Maritime Tire, Commercial Equipment, and J.J. Snook — all Irving businesses — were "interrogated" by Gene Smith, an ex-RCMP officer employed by Irving Oil.

"I'd honestly have to say that I don't feel people working for Irving have the right to join a union," says George Vair wearily. An application to certify employees at Maritime Tire resulted in the closure of the tire service department, the firing of all 14 employees in January, and the re-opening of the tire sales counter under the name Industrial Rubber Products. Vair says half the men at Commercial Equipment and J.J. Snook were sacked after a certification application was made to the Industrial Relations Board in November. The application was later withdrawn, when it became clear the Irving juggernaut would litigate rather than accept a union shop.

Calls by the RWDSU and the Committee of Irving Unions for the provincial labor department to launch an industrial inquiry into alleged union-busting practices at four Irving-owned businesses have fallen on deaf ears. Continued organizing efforts at Irving firms "would only make a bunch of lawyers rich," said Vair, admitting defeat. He also blames New Brunswick's organized labor leaders for failing to help the most vulnerable group of Irving employees get their jobs back.

At a Christmas-time labor rally around the traditional Irving tree outside Irving Oil head office, a committee of Irving unions distributed a pamphlet decrying the firings. "These examples of infringement on people's basic human rights and dignity, not to mention the law of the province, are tantamount to the Irving organization becoming a power answerable only to themselves and, ultimately, not subject to the laws of the land."

But the union muscle to back up the outrage — to the boss by shutting down major pulp mills and the Irving refinery — never materialized.

Since the Energy and Chemical Workers began a recruiting drive in November, most Irving Oil office workers — 75 per cent of whom are women — have received an $80-a-week raise and improved vacation benefits; they can now take three weeks a year after five years service instead of ten. Tom Appleton, president of Local 691 of the ECW, says some workers were told the company would move its head office to Halifax if the union "came in."

Throughout the period of mounting tension, Irving Oil president Arthur Irving refused to comment on the situation and wouldn't answer direct questions about the company's position. Irving Oil is the largest battlefield in the guerilla war between the family-run empire and a small, determined group of trade unionists. In October, employees earning minimum wage at the Garden City Carwash in Saint John were certified — the first union toehold in an Irving gas station and convenience store.

It could also be the last. Half the people in the bargaining unit have since lost their jobs, the 24-hour station now closes overnight, the truckwash is gone, and the carwash reduced. No collective agreement has been reached and management told workers if they dared go out on strike, they would not have jobs.

Part of what became a holy war between free enterprise and freedom of association was fought down at the carwash. Garden City is considered Irving's flagship station and was featured in the National Film Board documentary about industrialist K.C. Irving. The Irvings estimate it sells more gas than any of their other stations in Atlantic Canada. There are 50 Irving gas station/convenience stores in New Brunswick — none of which is unionized.

Garden City's manager is Barney McLaughlin, a loyal company man and admirer of the Irving "boys" who is proud to run errands for the family. When the RWDSU began signing up members nearly a year ago, Gene Smith met privately with several employees to gauge their dissatisfaction. Workers were promised that McLaughlin would be removed as manager. He disappeared from the picture and, at Smith's urging, workers agreed to sign a petition opposing the union.

The Industrial Relations Board accepted the petition but called for a certification vote last October anyway. Both George Vair and Gene Smith were startled when 85 per cent of the workers voted to unionize. Vair says Smith had confided to someone at Garden City that the Irvings planned to dump McLaughlin completely.

The victory was bittersweet. Shortly after the union came in, McLaughlin came back as manager. Two weeks after certification Bill Vickers, the convenience store manager for two years, was told his sales were down and he was fired. Vickers says he has records to prove his sales hadn't dropped and is planning legal action. He believes he was fired because his son and daughter had signed union cards.

Bill Vickers and Pearl Bacon were clearly just two casualties of a mismatched battle in which the outcome was never really in doubt. It was only a question of time and money.

Irving Oil is the largest battlefield in the guerilla war between the Irvings' family-run empire and a small, determined group of trade unionists



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Ouch out of injections thanks to no-needle device

A painless high-pressure injection device that takes the trauma out of medical injections is designed, manufactured and produced on the Island. Orders are flowing in from medical equipment firms

by Barbara MacAndrew

For people around the world who must regularly receive medical injections there's some good news from Charlottetown where a "needleless injector" has been perfected. The painless "Preci-Jet," as it's called, promises great relief for diabetics and others who must take daily injections or those who fear needles. Indeed, for those whose veins have collapsed through constant needle injections, the device could be a life-saver.

The device is now being produced by Advanced Medical Technologies Inc. (AMT) at the West Royalty Industrial Park. The injector is the size of a pen and is complex — it has 36 components. Its working principle is that high-pressure jets force the liquid through an aperture and through the pores of the skin.

"Our device is the first major step in getting rid of the trauma of needles in medicine," says Raymond Grunwald, the researcher who spent the last four years perfecting it. "It's painless and simple to use and is great for home care."

The injectors — which cost $500-$600 each — have caught the attention of the international medical community. Already the company is producing under a $4-million contract with a U.S. company, it just signed a $15-million contract for 1986 and has a $3-million deal with a Montreal firm for this year, says AMT president John Miller.

Miller says a revolution is taking place in the field of medicine and "P.E.I. is in the foremost position to partake of the action." AMT, he says, is working on some other products predicated on the notion that "there's a very strong desire by governments to cut socialized medical costs. One clear way of doing this is to get people out of hospital care and into homes. Our products will facilitate this move."

In addition, he claims that several international companies involved in medical technology are monitoring AMT's production and servicing success, with a view to locating in P.E.I. as well. He says the U.S. Surgical Co. Inc. is one such giant which has already spoken with AMT managers about their plans.

AMT, located in a square, blue building on a spruce-lined boulevard in the industrial park, plans to become "a world-class medical device production company serving world medical markets," says Miller. "We plan to tap, and provide products for, the huge medical companies. They are not interested in manufacturing these devices themselves. They are our big windows on medical markets internationally and they have thousands of needs."

Miller says many people are asking him why the plant is in P.E.I. Aside from the fact that Raymond Grunwald, originally from Belgium, fell for P.E.I. and moved here in 1974, there are some other reasons. "Maritimers have the best work traits for this field of intricate work, we feel," he says. "Their diligence, personal integrity and commitment to painstakingly doing this patient work are reasons for us deciding to produce here. Peoples' lives depend on this device. Even though building the 36 components which go into the injector is computerized, we feel it's essential to employ staff who will take great care and pride to produce excellence."

He says his main concern is to get enough well-trained people to produce the devices in time for deadlines for orders — especially the large contract with the New York-based Ulster Scientific Inc. "Then our concern is to meet the challenge of all the other contracts. We certainly don't have any marketing-communications problems. Even before word was carried through the media about the invention we were receiving calls and orders. Rumors slipped out in medical circles about developments on P.E.I."

Miller feels P.E.I. gives the company a "people advantage." But still "we need to train at least 30 more people to be top technicians, machinists and technologists — immediately. We've actually had to hold down orders from everywhere. We can't commit ourselves just yet until we have the personnel to produce the devices." To add to the initial core of 10 people, some 75 more are being trained for various tasks.

Building the injectors takes time — about three hours for each one. Fourteen components are molded plastics, 11 others are small, special pieces, and the 11 other parts are stainless surgical steel. The plant will operate 24 hours a day, with three shifts.

As far as Raymond Grunwald is concerned, his invention is a "beautiful addition to humane health care" and it couldn't have found "a more beautiful home." He says he fell in love with the Island in 1974 and thought it would be a "fine spot to develop medical technology." He built a home in Rustico because the nearby ocean reminded him of the area of Belgium he grew up in. "When I first came here on vacation I knew this would be home if I could only manage my work this way."

Grunwald flies back and forth to Montreal regularly, overseeing two high tech companies he operates there. In 1975, with others, he set up the technological curriculum for Holland College in Charlottetown. Many AMT staff members are graduates of that program.

Grunwald's research on various projects began in 1952 in a Montreal garage. Today half his business involves medical contracts. The rest is high-precision electronic products for other industries. Grunwald and AMT have been receiving financial support from the P.E.I. government, the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and the National Research Council.



RICHARD FURLONG

Miller: P.E.I. can cash in on medical revolution

Grunwald originally set up a company called Preci-Jet Ltd. to produce the injector, but then he sold it to AMT, of which he remains a shareholder. He is also chairman of the board of the Canadian Association of Medical Device Manufacturers.

In that capacity he has a point to make about Canadian imports of medical technology. "Canada imports over $1.5 million worth of advanced medical technology," he says. "This is our money, taxpayers' money which leaves Canada in bundles each year. We hope and expect we'll be able to put a big dent in that by producing what Canada needs right here at home. I feel the potential for our P.E.I. company is enormous."

A faded dream heads for the scrapyard

The bankrupt Come by Chance refinery, once touted as the start of a petrochemical industry in Newfoundland, has been a sore point in provincial politics for years. Now it's coming down — just as Newfoundland prepares to become an oil producer

by Randolph Joyce

In the mid 1970s the orange burnoff flame from the Come by Chance refinery was like a gigantic sodium lamp, lighting the whole isthmus that connects the Avalon Peninsula to the rest of Newfoundland. Then it went out, never to shine again.

The mute stacks and towers still loom up, but sometime this year or next the entire refinery is due to be demolished — putting an end to another tale of misbegotten industrial development in Atlantic Canada and finishing off former premier Joey Smallwood's dream of a great refining and petrochemical centre in Newfoundland.

It also ends Premier Brian Peckford's hopes of having Hibernia oil refined at Come by Chance. The Peckford government, in its fractious negotiations on the offshore with the government of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, had been adamant that this be the case. However, the agreement with the Mulroney government mentions nothing about refining.

Indeed, the Newfoundland government was noticeably silent last fall when Petro-Canada called tenders — due to be opened May 1st — to sell the refinery "in whole or in part." Opposition MHAs asked if the refinery could be kept in mothballs for a future re-opening, but Premier Brian Peckford said it would be cheaper to build a new refinery than to refurbish the old one. He did not, however, speculate whether a new refinery would be constructed, even though the Hibernia oil field may be Canada's richest.

Former Liberal leader Steve Neary is leery of Peckford's position. "To say it would be cheaper to build a new one — what is his authority for that? Or is it just off the top of his head?" Neary wants the refinery kept in good condition to, in fact, refine light Hibernia crude — "the same kind of 'sweet' crude for which Come by Chance was designed."

New York businessman John Shaheen built the refinery in 1973 to process imported light crude into jet fuel for the U.S. market. That market, however, never opened up for Come by Chance and there were operating problems so Shaheen had to refine heavy crude. Then OPEC's drastic price hikes prevented the refinery from making a profit and it steadily lost millions until forced into bankruptcy in 1976 with a massive $600-million debt — still a record for a single business failure in Canada.

At the time, Smallwood's successor, Premier Frank Moores, bravely declared "there's no question it will be operating — in time." But there was his unspoken caveat — "any more than two winters in Newfoundland in that location on the edge of the salt water . . ." The danger was the refinery would rust away if improperly protected.

To keep the refinery in resaleable condition, the British government's Exports Credits Guarantee Department, which held the first mortgage of $150 million, started spending $5 million a year. By 1980, the ECGD wanted the Newfoundland government, which held the $40-million second mortgage, to chip in on the mothballing costs. In the meantime there were several unsuccessful bids to buy the refinery. Then Petro-Canada reluctantly stepped in, buying the refinery for $17 million. Since then it has spent an estimated $10 million to preserve the assets.

If Petro-Canada managed to restart the refinery the British would have been repaid from profits in a trickle extending well into the next century. Before buying the refinery, Petro-Canada spent $1 million for a technical inspection and had a marketing study done. "Neither of the reports precludes the possibility of a commercially feasible rehabilitation of the refinery," Petro-Canada chairman Wilbert Hopper told Newfoundland finance minister John Collins in a November, 1980, letter. "But such a rehabilitation still depends on the obtaining of a secure source of crude supply and adequate markets."

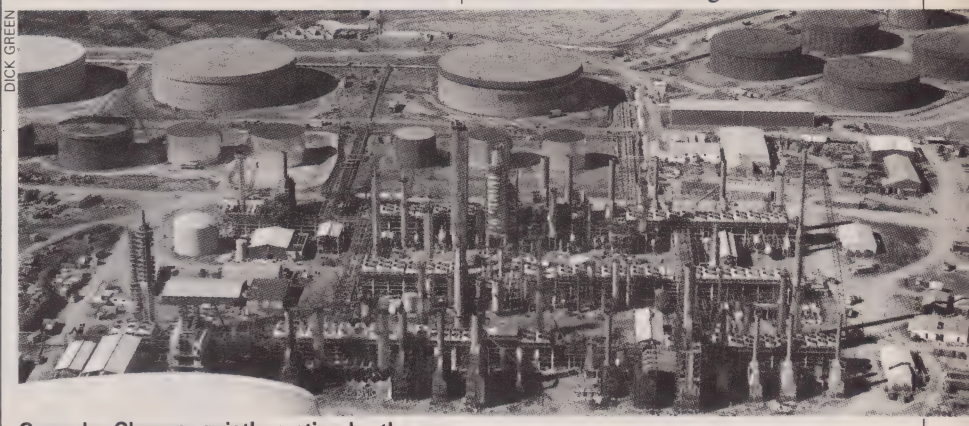
Petro-Canada reserved the right to try recovering its costs by selling the refinery if it decided it could not reactivate the plant. That would leave the mortgage holders in the lurch. In 1982 Hopper was quoted as saying the refinery might be sold for scrap. He then reassured Collins there were no such plans. Yet in 1983, to help defray mothballing costs, Petro-Canada removed the expensive catalyst units and appropriated the extensive spare parts inventory for use at other installations.

"We have the written assurance of Petro-Canada that these steps will in no way impair their ability to rehabilitate the refinery in the future," Collins told the Newfoundland legislature. The following March, Petro-Canada said it was not feasible to reopen the refinery and it would be dismantled by the end of 1986.

Steve Neary, opposition leader at the time, charged that Peckford's government, by agreeing with Petro-Canada, was throwing away Newfoundland's chance of ever refining Hibernia oil. But outspoken Tory backbencher John Carter retorted that his conclusion about the plant from a 1977 tour was "That the plant was trash. It didn't work properly then, it didn't work properly before, and as subsequent events proved, it couldn't work. I don't think it could have worked even if it was given the oil."

The question of whether Come by Chance could refine Hibernia oil may be moot anyway. Memorial University economist Doug May points out that successful refineries are near large markets. "That is the cheapest way, since you only need one type of carrier — the large crude carrier rather than one for gasoline, one for heating oil, one for each product."

Now, Smallwood's words have come back to haunt him. "There is no record in human history of a large oil refinery ever failing," he said in July, 1970, while ramming legislation relating to the Shaheen deal through the legislature. "Are we going to start making history in Come by Chance? . . ."



DICK GREEN

Come by Chance: quietly rusting by the sea





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Eelgrass and its creatures under pressure from dredging

There are over 50 species of seagrasses growing on mudflats worldwide. They don't look like much but they're very productive marine habitats. Scientists are concerned about their health

by Fred James Ross

Ask anyone along Nova Scotia's South Shore about the long narrow-leaved *Zostera Marina,* or eelgrass as it's commonly called, and they'll tell you about its great insulating properties. Many homes without basements, particularly in the Yarmouth area, use eelgrass as insulation against ground frost, says Dr. Peter Ogden, a biology professor at Dalhousie University in Halifax. "It's very good for that," he says.

That's not all it's good for. Eelgrass, the only cold water species of seagrass in the world, is an essential but understudied part of the marine ecosystem. In fact, most seagrasses are. There are more than 50 species of seagrasses worldwide, and they are found along the coasts of every continent.

It wasn't until 1973 that nine scientists from 11 different American institutions met to conduct the first series of tests, observations and experiments on seagrass. Their main concern was the effect that people and machines, particularly dredging machines, were having on these marine plants.

The result of their research has been released in *Report of the Decade,* a publication from the U.S. National Science Foundation, and it doesn't look good. The scientists from the Seagrass Ecosystem Study (SES) concluded that dredging, a common practice of removing silt and sediments from waterways, "poses the greatest threat to seagrass beds."

Seagrasses, which grow abundantly in shallow, muddy-bottomed coastal inlets, are an integral part of the marine ecosystem. They provide food, shelter and nesting habitats for many species of animals and forms of vegetation. Seagrass blades support a rich planktonic community of algae and bacteria which is the main diet of many snails, worms and amphipods, like water fleas. These tiny creatures are then eaten by crabs, shrimps and small fish who in turn are consumed by larger, adult species of fish. Seagrass, says Fred Payne, manager of wildlife resources with the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests, is one of the basics of the marine food chain.

In Atlantic Canada several commercial species of fish use the seagrass as a nursery, while many other species use the grasses as a protection from predators. In this region alone there are several animals directly dependent on seagrass for their survival including the black brant, a sea goose, most commercial species of fish like flounder and mackerel, and the bay scallop, a Cape Cod crustacean that has recently been introduced to Prince Edward Island. Any threat to the survival of seagrass, then, is a threat to marine vegetation, micro-



GILBERT VAN RYCKEVORSEL

Eelgrass is home to many creatures



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organisms, plankton, worms, shellfish, ocean fish and waterfowl — to name a few.

The seriousness of the threat depends, however, upon where the seagrasses are found, says Dr. David Patriquin, a biology professor at Dalhousie University. "In Eastern Canada the bays are open to the sea so the environmental effects aren't as serious. Marine animals have other sources of food. In Alaska and the North it's a bit more critical because the sea is not as productive and the grass is a more important part of the ecosystem. In the West Indies it would be critical."

Dredging directly threatens seagrasses and their attached communities by increasing the turbidity of the water. Light is unable to penetrate and photosynthesis cannot take place.

There are two main ways to dredge: gigantic land-based cranes are used for dredging close to the shore and floating cranes dredge offshore. Dredging is generally done when silt and sediment have built up to the point that small harbor craft can't enter an inlet at low tide. Much of the dredging in Eastern Canada is done annually because silt fills channel entrances quickly and must be cleared away frequently. Some larger dredging projects need to be repeated less frequently because they remove massive amounts of silt and other material. For example, the dredging of Yarmouth's harbor, a small operation by most standards, will remove between 60,000 and 90,000 cubic meters of silt and material upon completion. A large dump truck only holds two to three cubic meters.

In Atlantic Canada at least (and elsewhere it appears) no ecological studies are done before dredging begins. Samples from the waterways are tested for contaminants but there is no attempt to assess how dredging will affect marine vegetation and animal life. Too little concern and consideration are given to this environment yet "it is the most important area of the coast," says Ogden.

In Canada no studies exist that evaluate the effects of dredging on seagrass but Ogden doesn't need any to know that. "It would dramatically decrease the recruitment of a number of commercial species of fish." Patriquin adds that any dredging would harm the bottom community of seagrass and other life. "It's very detrimental," he says.

In one recent year alone there were at least 50 dredging projects in the Scotia Fundy region of Atlantic Canada, which includes the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, the Bay of Fundy and southern New Brunswick. There is no way — yet — to determine how much damage has been done to the seagrasses.

There is no uncertainty, however, in Boca Ciega Bay, Florida, about damage from dredging. One study found that 1,110 tons of fish and $1.4 million from water sports and fishing were lost because the bay was dredged. In Atlantic Canada such losses are also conceivable.

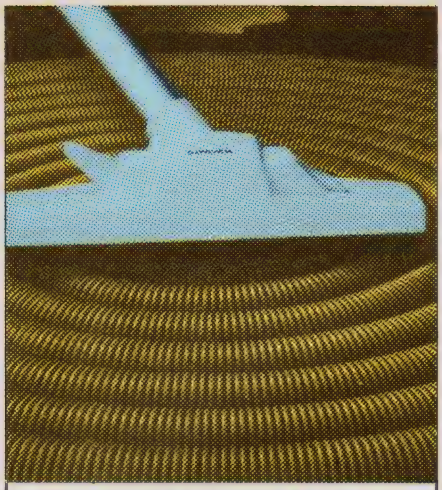
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Where'd you get *those* peepers?

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Getting acrimony out of alimony

Couples who are divorcing now have a new way to solve the problems of splitting up — divorce mediators help them compromise on contentious issues instead of going to court

by Susan MacPhee

After 15 years of marriage, Lois and Ken have a lot in common: both have enjoyable, successful careers; both enjoy the trappings of their upper-middle incomes; both like cross-country skiing, theatre and long Sunday brunches — and now they've decided to get divorced, they both want the Maud Lewis painting that was their first art purchase as a couple.

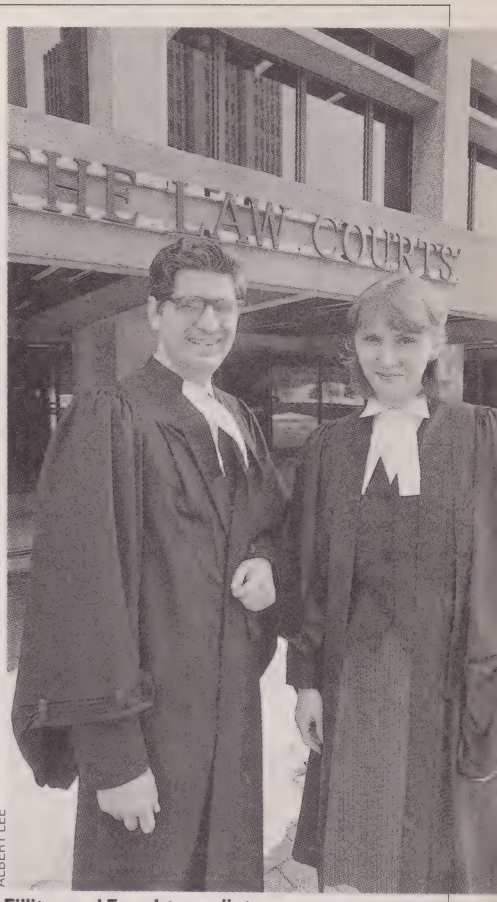
Brenda is in a *real* fix. After being beaten throughout her 10-year marriage to Mike, she has finally worked up the courage to leave him. She never wants to see him again, but what about the kids? He was an awful husband, but Mike was always a great father — the kids love him and will want to see him regularly.

With John and Mary, the story's a bit different again. Mary's been managing the house, the three kids and a full-time job for eight years. Now she's discovered why they couldn't afford a second car, even with two good incomes — John's been spending a fair chunk of his salary on expensive dinners, among other things, with his girlfriend. Angry and bitter, Mary wants out — and claims she can do very well without any child support or alimony payments.

What do these three couples have in common? They all could benefit from divorce mediation — a concept new to Nova Scotia.

To risk stating the obvious, divorce mediation is a means of helping people arrive at a divorce agreement through mediation — as opposed to adversarial litigation.

The concept has been around in various forms for centuries. The Chinese have used mediation to resolve marital disputes since Confucius' time and the modern Communist Chinese government sees no reason to change something that's worked for centuries. The Jewish Conciliation Board, founded in 1920, grew out of the ancient *Beth Din*, a Jewish religious court which tried to make peace between antagonists instead of coming up with a winner and a loser.



ALBERT LEE

Filliter and Faught: mediators

That's the crux of the whole matter — to find something better than a choice between winning and losing. Jason Roth is a counselling psychologist and divorce mediator. He says that "to win in the short-term adversarial approach is not necessarily to win at all, because if there is a winner, both have lost. If there is resentment on the part of the perceived 'loser,' the feeling of having given away too much, they're going to end up back in court."

Advocates of divorce mediation say the adversarial courtroom situation is what they are trying to avoid because there is enough stress and strain in a divorce without adding to it. They say that when a divorcing couple begins communicating through lawyers, instead of talking to each other, the potential for misunderstanding increases drastically.

So mediation puts the couple face to face, with a mediator keeping things on track. A previously signed agreement outlines what form the discussion should take and the topics to be covered. Halifax lawyer and mediator James Morris says the process helps them "talk about

their responsibilities rather than their rights... they begin to see that parents are forever, it doesn't end with divorce, the relationship goes on because of the children."

One of the more important aspects of divorce mediation is that it takes children's interests into account. Family therapist Debbie Kaetz says, "the term 'in the best interests of the child' is often used but rarely maintained in the adversarial system." Dartmouth lawyer Sally Faught agrees . "Children have no representation in the present system, except in very rare cases," she says. "In mediation the children's interests are represented and they are often part of the consultation."

Another advantage of mediation is that it is less expensive than going to court. Halifax lawyer Jim Williams says costs are "considerably lessened through avoidance of litigation."

But just because court appearances and litigation are being avoided through mediation, it doesn't mean lawyers won't be involved. "A mediator can't act as a lawyer to either of the couple in mediation," says Dartmouth lawyer and mediator John Filliter. "Any ethical mediator advises that each of the clients should have legal counsel individually." That, of course, is to investigate any legal aspects of a divorce agreement reached in mediation.

One problem with mediation is that there are no tried and true guidelines for the process because it is so new in Nova Scotia, and the rest of the country for that matter.

Then there are matters of ethical considerations and licensing. "Anyone who cares to read a few books or talk to any of us involved in mediation can hang out a shingle at this point," says Debbie Kaetz. While the necessary, formal training programs have not yet been established, there is plenty of interest: the Association for Family Life in metro sponsored a workshop in November that was sold out. In fact, there were twice as many applications as spots available.

Finally there are questions about cost. Will the already overloaded legal aid system cover costs for poor families? Or will divorce mediation be available only to those who can afford it?

While some questions remain up in the air, at least there are some alternatives for people like Lois and Ken. There are mediators who can help them reach a compromise about the Maud Lewis painting without a court battle.

Brenda and Mike will feel better if they can find a way for him to pick up the kids without becoming a threatening figure to her each time.

And Mary won't be so likely to feel ripped off down the road if she allows someone to help her work things through now, rather than letting her rage and hurt decide for her.

And that's what divorce mediation is. C

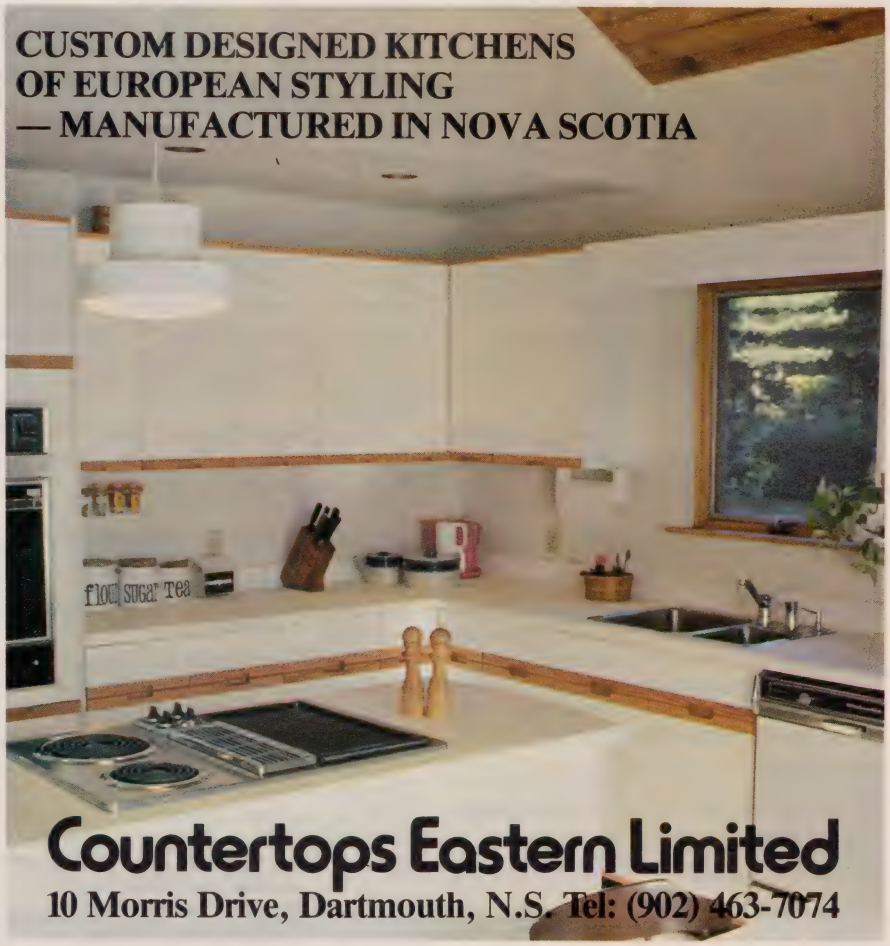
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Private schools' popularity soaring

Their costs are growing too. Because tuitions can be hiked only so high, the schools must find new funding sources — but few are available

by Ralph Peters

Private schools used to be bastions of snobbery, the domain of the coddled rich, but growing dissatisfaction with public education is changing that. The rich, powerful patrons of independent schools are being joined by middle-income families and even by single parents who must hold down two jobs to pay tuition.

But while their popularity is growing, private schools are being forced to look for new sources of funding. Their costs are rising and tuition fees — their main source of funding — can be hiked only so much before they become a barrier to new business.

Like private schools across the country, the Halifax Grammar School, the Convent of the Sacred Heart and the Armbrae Academy have waiting lists for new students. It's a reflection of a national trend: private school enrolment has grown to 231,000 from 152,000 since 1972.

One reason these schools are becoming so popular is that their well-disciplined environments are a far cry from the disruptive environments of some public schools. For example, some schools in Halifax have had to cope with incidents like a student threatening a teacher with a knife and another tossing a used sanitary napkin in a teacher's face. Things like that are unheard of in private schools because students, for the most part, are motivated and want to learn.

"What we can do is provide the right type of environment to do well," says Dr. Bonar Gow, headmaster of the Armbrae Academy. "You can't learn in an environment where you are being threatened by other students and there is so much disruption that the teacher can't teach."

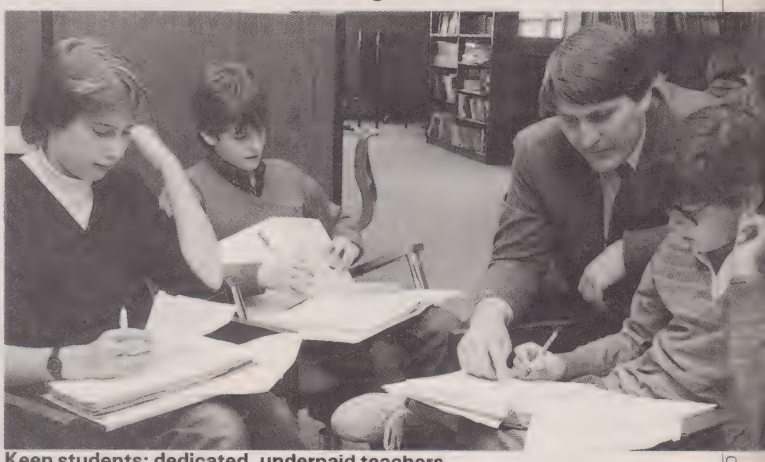
Girls are often sent to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, says headmistress Sister Margaret Connolly, because parents think the atmosphere of public school forces them to grow up too quickly.

A boy who returned to the Halifax Grammar School after attending Grade 7 in a city school offered this explanation: "There you were considered peculiar if you were interested in learning and here you are considered peculiar if you are not."

But not everyone who is unhappy with public school can attend a private school.

The first step is to pass entrance requirements, which differ only in that they are variations on a theme. "We don't take just anyone who wants to come," says Peter Montgomery, the Grammar School headmaster. "There is an IQ test — which is dubious — and there's an ability test measured against grade level, which is more reliable. So we're dealing with above average, bright kids."

The next step is to come up with tuition fees, which range from a high of $3,015 a year for a senior student at the Grammar School to a low of $1,500 for a primary student at the Convent. Mind you, that's on top of the taxes that everyone must pay for public education. But it is fairly inexpensive compared with some schools: Kings-Edgehill near Windsor charges about $9,000, but that also includes room and board, which isn't offered in Halifax.



Keen students; dedicated, underpaid teachers

CHRIS REARDON

Tuition fees are absolutely crucial for private schools — they are the main source of funding. The financial independence assures freedom from government impositions, but it guarantees headaches as administrators try to meet rising costs without hiking fees drastically.

As a result, they are always on the lookout for more money so they can make improvements, especially in the sensitive area of teachers' salaries. Teachers in Halifax's private schools earn only three-quarters as much as their counterparts in public schools, yet they are expected to offer superior teaching.

The teachers, say the administrators, are dedicated professionals who believe in their schools' objectives. They must be very dedicated to be willing to work for low wages. Although nobody wants to say how much they earn, Peter Montgomery tells a story that makes the point. One of his good science teachers left his school to teach in a city school — the move gave him an extra $18,000 a year.

What about the quality of the educational goods that parents are buying?

Montgomery boasts that his elementary students are about a year ahead of those in public schools, although "that depends because you can get some very, very good teachers in the public system, particularly in the lower grades."

The Grammar School was founded in 1958 by a group of parents who were unhappy with public education. Because parents pay the school's bills, they have a strong say in how students are taught and other school policies. Because it is unburdened by bureaucracy, the school, with a current enrolment of 297 students, can respond quickly to changing educational needs.

How good are the students? Montgomery says the best used to go to Harvard University but now few can afford the $20,000 tuition. So now they go to the University of Toronto, Queens or McGill. "We have the cream of the crop," he boasts.

On the other hand, the Armbrae Academy caters to average and above-average students. "We're not attempting to skim the cream of the intellectual crop," says Gow, "I feel the world is made up of average and above-average people and that's what we are looking for."

A group of Halifax merchants and the Presbyterian Church founded the academy in 1887 as a finishing school for young ladies. The Halifax Ladies College, as it was known, gradually changed through the years, becoming co-educational in the lower grades and this year it was made co-ed through to Grade 12.

Gow, who became headmaster last August, says that for the tuition, which costs up to $2,300, the school offers: a strong academic program, including speaking and listening skills; a disciplined environment; a dedicated, qualified staff; and a sense of community with small classes of 16.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart

says its life force is love. Founded in 1849 by the Religious of the Sacred Heart, the Convent stresses academic excellence and the education of the "whole person."

"It's really a personal approach which we feel is a better atmosphere in which learning takes place," says Connolly. She adds that the school's main job is to help each student find her potential and then live up to it.

The Convent is the province's oldest private school and the only Catholic one. It is now in the final stages of switching to a lay administration at the invitation of the order. The Catholic faith is taught but not all the 375 students are Catholic. For that matter, although it is known as a girls' school, not all students are girls. A small number of boys attend the bilingual primary classes up to Grade 4. Tuition ranges up to $2,300.

Because the schools feel tuitions can be hiked only so high, five years ago private schools in the province banded together during the Walker Commission hearings on education funding. They told the commission they thought the province should give them direct financial assistance, for example a grant of $500 per student, because they provide a "valuable service." In the end the commission recommended that the province provide tax breaks on parents' tuition payments. But nothing came of that.

Where does that leave the schools?

The Convent has started a special fund drive to cover repair costs and emergencies, and to prevent tuition fees rising by more than five per cent a year. Last year the "Friends of the Convent" campaign collected $30,000 — less than hoped for, but enough to encourage the school to keep at it.

Gow says the Academy gets some gifts from well-wishers but must continue to rely on tuitions. He adds there is a temptation to hike fees, but they "aren't a bottomless pit — you can't keep cranking them up."

Montgomery says he is always looking for more money but "there are no fairy godmothers out there." His efforts to follow-up on the Walker Commission report were unsuccessful. "Basically, we have been told that 'If you make a fuss you will lose whatever money you've got.' "

So the schools are treading a fine line. Because of their good reputations they are attracting more students than they have room for in some classes. Rising costs and limited financial resources are straining their budgets and tuition fees can't be pushed up too much without losing students. Sooner or later the schools must pay higher salaries to keep up the quality of their teaching. But for now, it seems, the cost of independence will be borne by the dedicated, hard-working teachers. C

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The frog's popularity surprised curator Duncanson, left, and creator Coldwell

PHOTOS BY ALBERT LEE

Froggie went a'courtin'

Traffic stops when the Nova Scotia Museum's giant frog hangs on a wall to sing

by Denise Brun

Let's face it, frogs don't turn into princes and they have to be pretty unusual to even get noticed. Well, the giant frog that wintered comfortably in the Nova Scotia Museum's front foyer is still no prince but he is probably the country's most famous amphibian.

Our hero is obviously no ordinary spring peeper, a creature that is only five-eighths of an inch long and chirps merrily from the undergrowth on spring evenings. Our frog is seven feet long, weighs 210 pounds, hangs on the side of a building and brings traffic to a halt when he croons love songs. Everyone seems to love this putty-colored, fibreglass frog.

He captured the public's imagination after he suddenly appeared one stormy day last spring, straddling the outside of the museum as a publicity stunt for a museum publication about reptiles and amphibians. "Everyone was in love with this crazy frog," says Lloyd Duncanson, curator of exhibits. After local radio stations sang its praises, the frog's fame spread across the country as news services spread stories about how pedestrians and drivers stopped what they were doing to stare.

The ordinary spring peepers will soon start chirping, and our frog will return to his perch this month, much to the delight of his adoring fans. In fact, it was the volume of fan mail that convinced museum officials to put it back outdoors.

Still, the frog's meteoric rise to stardom sometimes puzzles museum officials. "It was just one of those things

that people never could have predicted would have such an effect,'' says Duncanson.

David Coldwell, the assistant curator and the man who created the frog, is equally baffled by the popularity of what he considers to be one of his least spectacular models. ''It didn't tax our resources or our talents,'' he says, adding some of the museum's fish models have far superior detailing. But who can wax lyrical about a fish? The frog has a definite charm, a carefree jauntiness, that has won a place in Haligonian hearts — it is irresistible to young and old alike.

Coldwell and Duncanson are modest, and the frog's reflected glory rests rather uncomfortably on them. Seated in their adjoining offices in the museum's basement, surrounded by the tools of their trades, they count themselves lucky to have been able to parlay boyhood talents into careers they enjoy.

They grew up as neighbors in Gaspereau, N.S., and still banter good naturedly about those days. Duncanson recalls how his love of birds and animals would often get him in trouble because he had neglected his farm chores. He decided to become a taxidermist after giving it a try when he was 10. ''I tried to mount a grackle in the kitchen at home but made a terrible mess of it,'' he laughs. But it was enough to convince him he had found his calling.

Coldwell, meanwhile, got a summer job at the museum in the mid 1950s helping the entomologist mount insects for display. The job included ''things like putting hairs on the leg of a spider for two weeks.'' He landed the job because his boyhood hobby had been model-making, which had given him a keen eye for detail and symmetry. His fine eye for detail has produced breathtaking models. His reproductions of indigeneous Nova Scotia flowers are so realistic that it is almost impossible to tell them from the real thing.

The spring peeper was just one of many similar assignments for Coldwell. He set out to make some large models of snakes, frogs and other amphibians to enhance a coming display. He mounted a spring peeper on a blade of grass to use as a model for his reproductions. (A spring peeper is only five-eighths of an inch long.) Two small models were made, then a scale model was painted and put on display.

The giant frog was then constructed from large blocks of plastic foam attached to a wooden centre board and iron rods for limbs. ''I just eyeballed it out,'' says Coldwell, who carved the foam with a sander. The final model, 72 times larger than the original scale model, was coated in fibreglass and painted. It took five or six weeks from start to finish.

The technicalities of building the giant peeper were pale in comparison to the logistics of mounting the frog on the outside wall. ''We were going to do it on a nice fine day, but there were no fine days, so we put it up in a hurricane,'' says Duncanson. It was like being ''on the mast of a ship'' as he and Coldwell mustered all hands to hoist the cumbersome creature into place. Nothing short of ''pure brute strength and awkwardness'' won the day, says Duncanson. Recalling the travails of the undertaking, Duncanson, who at one point was carefully perched on a ladder under the frog, is hoping to rent a crane for the job this year.

As part of last year's publicity campaign, the museum started a ''frog watch'' to encourage people to report when they first heard spring peepers so the data could be documented. When the giant frog was on the wall, a continuous tape of spring peeper love calls was played on a nearby speaker. The reaction was amazing. If people hadn't already seen the frog, the tape grabbed their attention.

''Cars going by would hestitate and the brakes would go on and off as people did a double take,'' Duncanson recalls. ''There was a steady stream of people in the parking lot and school classes would come just to see the frog. I think everyone in Nova Scotia must

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Coldwell with a creation. Next on his menu is a 10-foot replica of an orca whale

have seen it. It was extremely successful, even though some people thought it was a hoax at first."

With the museum's frog coming back by popular demand, any lingering notions that museums are dusty depositories of historical artifacts have been dispelled. The event highlights the talents of some people who have always worked quietly behind the scenes. The frog, a joint effort by Coldwell and Duncanson, is a vivid illustration of team spirit that characterizes every job they tackle. "There is such an array of talent here at the museum and very little jealousy," says Duncanson. "That's what has made it so great over the years."

Joan Waldron, the museum's public program and communication co-ordinator, says 1984 was the museum's "year of the frog." While Halifax waits to see what she has up her sleeve this year, the museum model-makers' latest project is sure to make quite a splash. Having passed its sea trials last fall, a 10-foot replica of an orca whale is about to make its movie debut in a feature film being shot on location in Nova Scotia this summer. C



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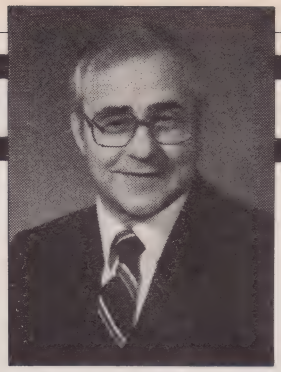
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by Sydney Tremayne



Caveat emptor! Let the buyer beware

There are all sorts of weird and wonderful ways to separate investors from their money — and probably even more ways for investors to lose money all by themselves.

One that surely must be born from sheer desperation has to do with the height of hemlines on women's dresses. When skirts get shorter, some people claim, the stock market rises. There are charts going back a century that the proponents trot out in support of their theory. And times were indeed good in the days of the flappers and mini-skirts.

Bare knees, it might be assumed, send male investors into a euphoric frenzy!

When hemlines fall, some people contend the stock market will not be far behind. If all this made sense, perhaps dress designers could make even more money in the stock market.

Another group of people keep an eye on the sales of things like Aspirin and Diovol. Their theory is that sales of these products rise when people are anxious and under pressure. They link such anxiety to harsh economic times and bet that stock prices will fall.

There's an even larger number of people who speculate that if an AFL team wins the Super Bowl, stock prices will fall during the year. What's horrible to contemplate is that they were right in 1984.

Harebrained as these theories appear to be, if enough people believe in them and act on them, they can influence the marketplace.

If your stockbroker recommended that you invest your grocery money according to one of these schemes, you would quickly find another broker. But is the basis of recommendations from brokers and analysts really much better?

Most brokerage firms use a combination of fundamental and technical analysis to try to convince us that their recommendations are worthy of our consideration and investment. Both types of analysis produce reams of impressive-looking computer printouts which may give the small investor the impression that brokers know what they're doing and that their recommendations are (barring unforeseen accidents) sure-fire winners.

But — *caveat emptor*! Let the buyer beware.

Fundamental analysis is based on a corporation's internal factors — factors such as earnings, products, management, competition and consumer spending patterns.

It calls for the analyst to *estimate* a stock's earnings per share for the next year or more, to *estimate* the ratio that is *expected* to exist between earnings and the price of the stock a year down the road, and then to multiply the *estimated* future earnings per share by the *estimated* price-earnings ratio to obtain the *estimated* future stock price.

Serious investment decisions are based on a series of estimates and expectations (which are often fancy words for guesses). Most investors have experienced, at some time or other, the wrath of the marketplace when we have been impudent enough to act purely on what we expect it to do.

Obviously we should know something about any company that we are about to invest in. We should know if it has good markets and sound management. But to expect that, armed with this information, we or anyone else can put a price on the shares a year or so down the road is stretching credibility too far. When someone invents a crystal ball that works, I want to invest in it.

So what about technical analysis? The technical analyst holds that all fundamental factors are reflected in the market behavior of the stock and, therefore, are irrelevant. In short, the good and bad factors related to the company are already known by some people and are factored into the stock's current price almost instantaneously.

There's some merit in this. More than a year ago, for instance, it was obvious from the high trading volume and falling prices that Ranger Oil, drilling for oil in the South China Sea, had hit a dry hole. The news was not publicly available until a week after the stock's price started to fall, but obviously "insiders" knew more quickly.

But most technical analysts go too far. They hold that all relevant information is internal to the market and that future stock price movements can be predicted by studying historical price changes and trading volume.

The concept is based on the belief that detectable price patterns on charts showing historical stock price data have characteristics that repeat themselves.

Does it work? Robert Hagin, in his academic work *Modern Portfolio Theory* (Dow Jones-Irwin, Homewood, Illinois, 1979), says: "Computer analysis of 790 stocks showed no evidence that commonly used chart patterns were forerunners of certain price changes or that predictable stock price movements follow visually detectable chart patterns."

More than 70 serious studies have been carried out on the performance of professionally managed portfolios during the past 20 years — portfolios that were managed with the assistance of fundamental and technical analysis. The conclusion: the professionals do no better with their portfolios than a portfolio of stocks chosen at random. In some cases, picking stocks by throwing darts at a list would have been better.

So why all the effort? A professor who's studied the antics of stock market professionals explains that few investors would have confidence in a broker who said: "We aren't doing a bit of analysis around here; your guess is as good as ours." They would rather go to one who had lots of data, calculations and information.

Where does that leave us? Should we avoid the stock market completely and spend our savings on something exotic like a world cruise? For some, that's certainly an alternative worthy of consideration. But you'll never keep the intrepid away from the stock market, no matter what. **C**

Letters to Sydney Tremayne, author of Take the Guessing Out of Investing, *can be addressed to CityStyle, 1668 Barrington Street, Halifax, N.S., B3J 2A2. Please include stamped self-addressed envelope for reply.*

Pasta is Mimi's pride

Pasta purists no longer have to scratch their noodles as they wonder where to find decent tortollini. Pastamimi has it all

by Denise Brun

If your culinary vocabulary extends to such specialized terms as orzo, rotini and tortollini, you are probably one of a growing number of gourmets who pride themselves on being pasta purists. None of the prepackaged products that supermarkets parade in the guise of pasta would ever sully the taste buds of those who have been initiated into the pleasures of fresh pasta. In the past few years more Halifax entrepreneurs have been catering to this growing phenomenon.

The popularity of pasta shops has grown for some years in the United States, and most large Canadian cities now boast at least one store that makes fresh pasta. Haligonians have several to choose from, but *Pastamimi*, in Spring Garden Place, is the only specialty shop which claims to be exclusively oriented to pasta and pasta products. Despite its rather cramped quarters, *Pastamimi's* bright interior houses a veritable emporium of fresh pasta and sauces, all of which are made daily.



ALBERT LEE

Mimi Findlay, left, and Lissa McRae exulting in pasta

Halifax's first pasta shop was the brainchild of Mimi Findlay and Lissa McRae. When Findlay arrived from Toronto in 1983 she was surprised that nobody was selling fresh pasta. She and McRae marketed food before so they applied for a development department grant to conduct a feasibility study. "We stood on the street and asked people what they knew about pasta and whether they would be interested in buying the fresh product if it was available," recalls McRae. They were so encouraged that Findlay took the study a step further, visiting pasta shops in Vancouver, Toronto and Ottawa to get a feel for the kind of products that sold and, most importantly, to learn how to make pasta.

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The months before *Pastamimi's* opening in June, 1984, were hectic. "I think we spent every minute of our day looking at how to get equipment," laughs McRae. Finally, they imported the pasta machine they wanted from Italy. Then they selected their store location. But then they discovered the flour they needed was unavailable in the Maritimes. "Without flour we didn't have a product to sell," says McRae. Fortunately, they found a manufacturer who agreed to supply the right type of flour and *Pastamimi* opened as planned.

Now, with three full-time and two part-time employees, *Pastamimi* produces between 60 and 100 pounds of fresh pasta each day. You won't find regular spaghetti here, but the alternatives are much more interesting. Among the available products are egg and spinach fettucine and linguine, tomato and spinach lasagna sheets and egg and spinach tortollini, to mention just a few. If you don't feel up to the challenge of tackling so many choices, Findlay is eager to help customers who wish to experiment or try something for the first time. "I like to advise customers on the esthetics of food preparation when I make suggestions, such as using a white clam sauce with green pasta."

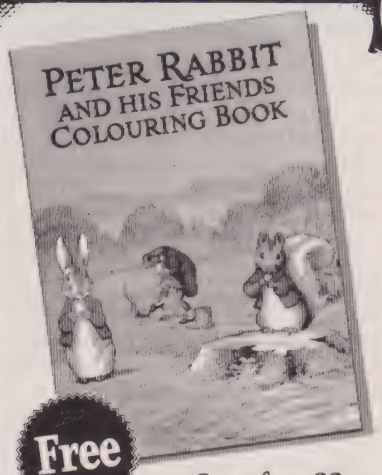
Fresh pasta has many advantages over the prepackaged version, says Findlay. With no preservatives or additives, it is low in sodium and fat and high in complex carbohydrates. And, contrary to common belief, it is not necessarily fattening. One serving of pasta has only 100 calories. Marathon runners are numbered among *Pastamimi's* growing clientele. "We have an incredible range of customers," says Findlay. "About 75 per cent of our business is repeat."

Only a third of *Pastamimi's* sales are in pure pasta. A variety of specialty sauces, pasta-related products, salad dressings, gourmet vinegars and a line of quality specialty items make up the balance. There are always pasta salads, soup and other take-out items available at lunchtime. "Mimi is the quality control," says McRae. Findlay confesses that she is a perfectionist, using only unsalted butter, fresh eggs, whipping cream and fresh herbs in her products. "A lot of things are original," says Findlay. "It depends on what is in season and fresh." Some of her past creations have included pumpkin pasta for Halloween and a lemon pasta, which is very popular as a base for seafood dishes.

No store pasta would ever sully the taste buds of those who have known the real thing

Pastamimi's pasta is now featured on the menus of many metro-area restaurants. Findlay and McRae are already thinking about expanding. "We are also planning to feature a *Pastamimi* "Recipe of the Month" to give our customers something a little different to try," says McRae. Findlay is wistfully eying a tortollini machine because she now imports her spinach and egg tortollini from a store in Ottawa. However, the store's success has somewhat marred the pleasures of pasta for Findlay. "I spend all day making it," she sighs. "When I go home at night I really don't feel it's what I want to eat." Fortunately for *Pastamimi*, that view is not shared by customers. "My kids just love it now," said one regular. "They won't touch packaged pasta anymore." C

The James House



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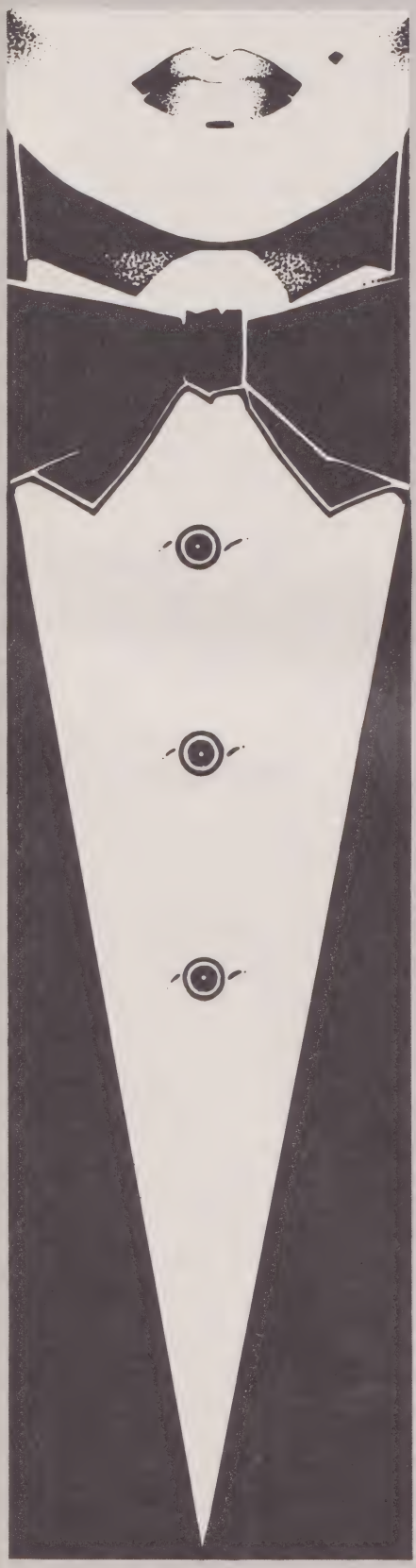


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GADABOUT



ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS

Anna Leonowens Gallery (N.S. College of Art & Design). April 2-20: Gallery I: *Audio by Artists Festival* — a retrospective of 10 years of *Audio Arts Magazine*; organized by Micah Lexier. April 2-13: Gallery II: *Audio by Artists Festival* — recent additions to the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design's Audio Tape Collection; organized by Micah Lexier. April 2-6: Gallery III: *Material Culture* — Paul Mullin and Ruth Neal; weaving. April 9-13: Gallery III: *Beaty Popescu* — MFA Exhibition. April 16-20: Gallery II & III: *Carol Laing* — MFA Exhibition. April 23-27: Gallery I & II: *Graduate Students Exhibitions*. April 30-May 10: Gallery I, II & III: *Exhibition by the Students and Staff of the Continuing Education Program*. 1891 Granville St., 422-7381, Ext. 184. Hours: Tues.-Sat., 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; Thurs., 11 a.m.-9 p.m.; Closed Sun. & Mon.

Dalhousie Art Gallery. Continuing to April 28: *20th Century European Sculpture* — an exhibition of some 40 sculptures, assembled for the first time from the collection of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. Includes work by Rodin, Renoir, Maillol, Armitage, Calder, Moore, Hepworth, Arp and others. *Brian Porter: Paintings and Drawings* — recent work by Nova Scotian artist Brian Porter, organized by the Dalhousie Art Gallery. Dalhousie University Campus, 6101 University Ave. Hours: Tues.-Fri., 11 a.m.-5 p.m.; Tues. evening, 7-10 p.m.; Sat. & Sun., 1-5 p.m.; Closed Mondays.

Mount Saint Vincent University Art Gallery. To April 7: Downstairs: *An Atlantic Album: Photographs from 1870 to 1920* — 80 photographs of people, places and activities provide an unparalleled visual commentary on some of the social history of the period in the Atlantic region. Upstairs: *Women's Work from Pangnirtung* — a traditional role for Inuit women was the making of clothes from caribou or seal skins for their families. Today a small group of women have adapted those skills and use cloth to make traditional garments which feature stunning embroidered depictions of Inuit life. Another group produces hand-woven woollen garments and tapestries. April 12-May 5: Downstairs: *Pegi Nicol MacLeod 1904-1949* — this exhibition of over 50 works is drawn principally

CITYSTYLE



Struck by lightning

The fiery flash was merciless.

It snapped the branch away, changing the tree forever. Weakened but surviving, it compensated for its loss and thrived. The tree lived a long and full life, contributing to the forest and the well-being of other creatures.

Moral: Though some is missing, much remains.

That is the inspiration for the symbol used by Ability Fund organizations across Canada. They assist disabled adults, regardless of the cause of the disability, to encourage them to participate fully in the mainstream of daily life.

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from the collection of the Robert McLaughlin Gallery which is circulating it nationally. Upstairs: *Samplers: A New Way of Seeing*; Leslie Sampson — the conventional needlework sampler is used as a format to introduce feminist issues and social concerns. This exhibition is one part of a two-part series featuring emerging Halifax artists (organized by Cliff Eyland, MSVU Exhibitions Officer). Bedford Highway. Hours: Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sat. & Sun., 1-5 p.m.; Tues., 9 a.m.-9 p.m.

Eye Level Gallery. April 2-20: *Michel Sarrouy* — photographic installation. *Danica Jojick* — installation. April 30-May 18: *Andre Jodoin* — installation. *Garry Conway* — installation. 1585 Barrington Street, Suite 306. Hours: Tues.-Sat., 12 noon-5 p.m. Closed Sun. & Mon.

Art Gallery of Nova Scotia. To April 28: Main and Mezzanine Galleries: *A Record for Time* — organized by the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia and supported by Museum Assistance Programs, National Museums of Canada. Second Floor Gallery: Canadian painting from The Collection — *Folk Art*. 6152 Coburg Road. Hours: Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat., 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m.; Thurs., 10 a.m.-9 p.m.; Sun., 12 p.m.-5:30 p.m.

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IN CONCERT

The B W V 1985 Society presents **BACH 300** — a series of concerts celebrating 300 years of the music of J.S. Bach, featuring David MacDonald, organist. April 28: St. Michael's, Spryfield. The fine organ amid the live acoustic of St. Michael's Roman Catholic church in Spryfield is the venue for Bach 300 concert III. Featured works include the third Trio Sonata, the six Schubler Chorale Preludes and the brilliant Prelude and Fugue in D major. May 12: Motherhouse Chapel of the Sisters of Charity — Mount St. Vincent. This glorious motherhouse chapel provides the setting for some later works of J.S. Bach: several Leipzig chorale Preludes, the Prelude and Fugue in e minor "The Wedge," a Trio and Chorale Preludes. Additional feature — celebration of the tercentenary of George Frideric Handel with the choir of Rockingham United Church singing the Coronation Anthem, Zakok the Priest.

FESTIVALS

April 19-21 — "SPRING INTO SUMMER" CRAFTS & ANTIQUES FESTIVAL at the Halifax Forum. The largest spring market of craftspeople, artists, antiques dealers and food exhibitors in Eastern Canada.

THEATRE

Neptune Theatre. April 19-May 12: *Fallen Angels* by Noel Coward. *Fallen Angels* is, without a doubt, Noel Coward at his inimitable best — gay, debonair, infinitely sophisticated! This frothy, frolicsome comedy finds two well-bred women awaiting the arrival of an old beau — while their husbands are absent for the weekend. Gallons of champagne later, a good dose of biting honesty sees the genteel words dropped and the furniture fly. Devilishly witty when delivered by the master himself!

CLUB DATES

Teddy's: Piano Bar at Delta Barrington Hotel. Apr. 1-27: *Allan Fawcett*. Apr. 29-May 25: *Peggy Quinn-Gillis*. May 27-June 29: *Kim Bishop*. Hours: Mon.-Sat., 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

The Village Gate: 534 Windmill Road, Dartmouth. Apr. 4-6: *Tense*. Apr. 11-13: *Track*. Apr. 18-20: *Southside*. Apr. 25-27: *Domino*. May 2-4: *Mainstreet*. May 9-11: *Intro*. May 16-18: *Tense*. May 23-25: *Southside*. May 30-June 1: *Thumbs Up*. Hours: Mon.-Wed., 10 a.m.-11 p.m.; Thurs.-Sat., 10 a.m.-12:30 a.m.

CITYSTYLE

by Klaro Mizerit



What? We forgot a senior citizen?

Our community has few senior citizens who are almost 100 years old and even fewer, or none, of that age who are forced to find temporary lodgings every few years.

But we do have one like that among us. This senior citizen is proud of 98 years of hard work for the community — hard work accomplished despite having to worry about where to find a few coins for everyday needs. Despite this constant worry — a time-consuming fight — this energetic senior citizen has outlived many others who faced less trying circumstances. That speaks well of his good-natured, vital and healthy disposition. His only persistent problem has been his tendency to be gentle and unmindful about difficulties instead of complaining about them. The result is he has not received the same type of care as many elderly people.

Who is this mysterious senior citizen? He's actually not a person at all. It's the Maritime Conservatory of Music. The conservatory, the oldest musical education institution east of Quebec, will soon have to move again, as it has had to many times in the past. This time it is because Saint Mary's University, the landlord, needs the building for university purposes. Throughout its history the school has always been missing something or other: adequate studios for music and dance, pianos and other instruments, teaching facilities, a recital hall, offices, grants and sometimes even music — in short, it has never had a decent home.

Is there a chance that it will finally settle in its own permanent home? Or will it remain an aging orphan?

Many people are unaware that the conservatory was the only music-making and teaching organization in the Maritimes when it opened. It had an enrolment of thousands and provided recitals, symphony concerts, oratorio, opera and ballet performances.

The conservatory's old yearbooks, printed on the finest paper and bound in cloth, provide a fascinating insight into the institution's past. The 1890 book lists 187 piano students and 56 violin students from the four Atlantic Provinces. "The Recital Hall," says the book, "has a seating capacity for 500 people and the stage is provided with a Concert Grand piano-forte." In its current home, facilities like that are almost unthinkable.

The chapter on instruction methods says the school followed practices like those "in the best European Schools of Music, especially those in France and Germany." Teachers' fees ranged from five to 75 cents — quite amusing.

The chapter on preparing for Berlin or Leipzig contains elaborate explanations and advice for students going to conservatories in those cities. In fact, some of the conservatory's distinguished teachers undertook postgraduate studies in England or Germany. One brilliant Nova Scotian student who went to England was Louise Burchell, composer, organist and pianist. In 1908 she became the first "colonial" to pass Oxford University's final music exams. She became an associate of the Royal College of Music. Another outstanding student of our conservatory was Elsie Taylor, who proceeded to Leipzig and studied with the famous Robert Teichmuller.

The Maritime Conservatory of Music has always been missing something or other — it has never had a decent home

The 1903 annual book has a picture of the Conservatory's 37-member orchestra conducted by Percy Gordon. Was this the first orchestra in the Maritimes? Most certainly.

The requirements for a Bachelor of Music degree in violin included Rhode caprices, Paganini caprices, Gavinies studies, Bach, Spohr, Bruch, Mendelssohn and Beethoven concertos, Bach sonatas and Beethoven sonatas. That is very impressive!

But none of the old books indicate the sources of the conservatory's financial support (except to note a few contributions to the library). As far as funding today is concerned, the situation is disappointing and crucial. The lack of understanding of the conservatory's role and its importance is reflected in a lack of sufficient government support. Almost all other conservatories around the world benefit from some government aid.

In later years the conservatory faced some troubling developments. The boom times of its early years boomeranged. The world of music education became confusing as private music teachers, some with questionable qualifications, and music businesses, some calling themselves "music schools," started competing for students. It was, and still is, a hectic business.

Twenty-five years ago the government's music education authorities should have clarified the situation. Nothing happened. There has been no system, no order, no regulatory structure and no advice from them. The position, category and rank of the conservatory as a music education institution — to say nothing of its history — were not presented clearly.

From the beginning, the conservatory has included all levels of music education, from basic to university level, but it is designed to serve as a link between the publicly supported school music and university music systems. Unfortunately, that link has not been recognized and the school has not been given the support it needs.

It seems that the conservatory's pioneering role in music education has almost been forgotten. Well, not quite. In spite of all the disturbances through the years, the conservatory has emerged as an indispensible, indestructable part of music education.

So will the conservatory get a permanent home? We can't say anything definite yet, but on the horizon there is a soft, melodius trace of hope that this almost forgotten senior citizen with no old age security and no guaranteed income supplement may finally be working in decent conditions — in its own permanent home. **C**

Klaro Mizerit is director of the Maritime Conservatory of Music

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The aestheticians welcome the opportunity to assist with your beauty regime, either through consultation or make-up lessons.

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And according to Cam Hurst, when your business depends on outboards, you don't need problems. You need Mercurys.



COVER STORY

A special response to



Atlantic Canadians heeded the call for aid in Ethiopia in a manner that is being described as amazing and unbelievable. Our generosity says something about ourselves. But it also begs a question: will it last as the famine continues?

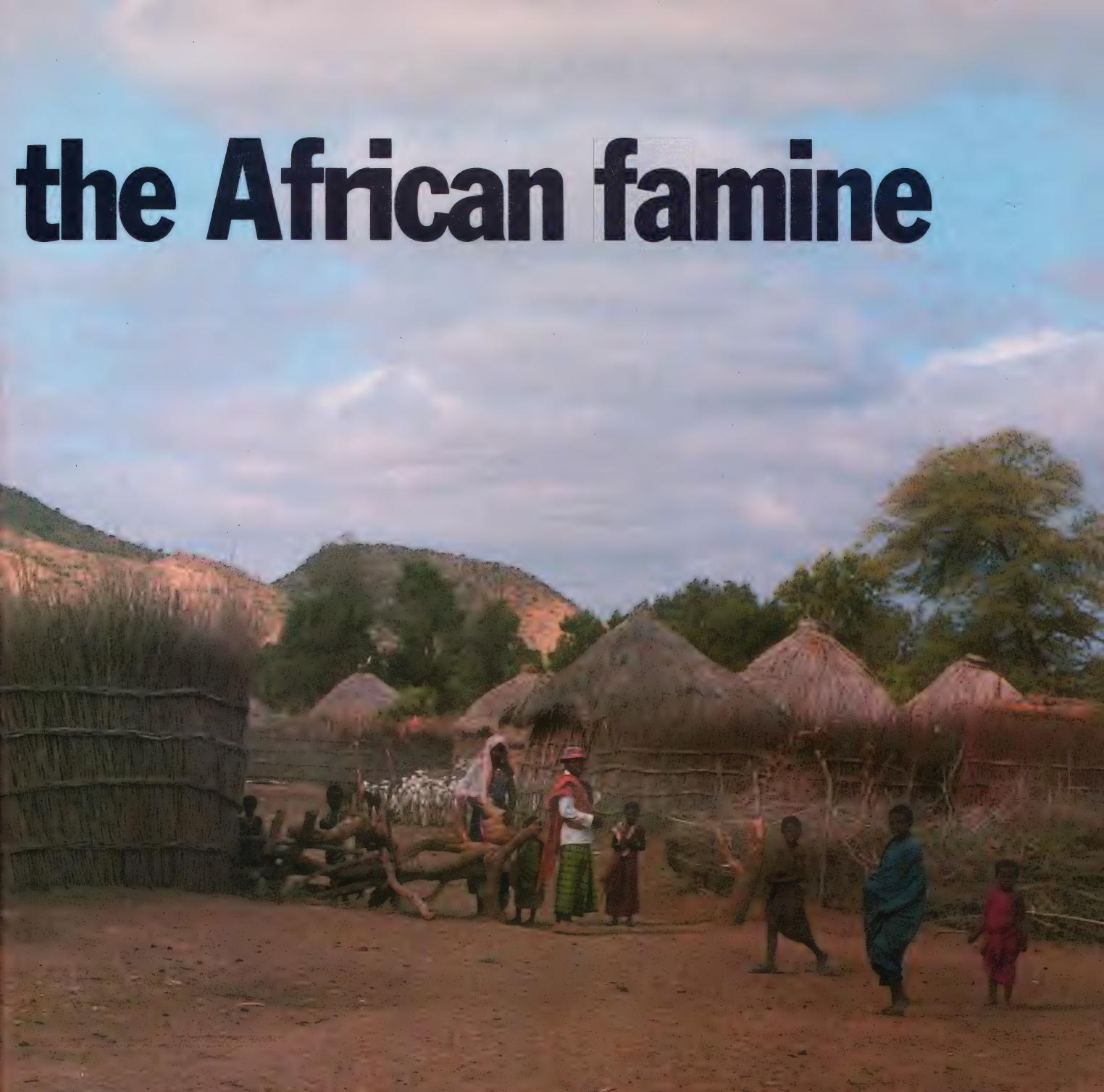
Stories by Ralph Surette and Denise Brun

People who don't have as much give more," says an aid worker. "It comes down to people's ability to identify with others in need." He's talking about Atlantic Canada's response to the African famine.

Atlantic Canada, the nation's poorest region and one which has itself been compared to the Third World because of its underdevelopment, has responded more vigorously to the distress call than the country as a whole. Aid workers, both in the region and at the national headquarters of fund-raising agencies, speak of a response which they characterize as "amazing," "unbelievable" and "remarkable."

Newfoundland, for example, which has two per

the African famine



cent of the country's population, supplied five per cent of OXFAM's national famine relief funds. Prince Edward Island gave three times the national per capita average to the Red Cross. Meanwhile, "the World University Service had a country-wide drive for money and one-quarter of that amount came from Halifax-Dartmouth," says John Godfrey, president of King's College in Halifax and a figure instrumental in the airlift of supplies that took off from Halifax for Ethiopia on Christmas Eve.

Figures can be tricky, of course, since different fund-raising groups are better organized in some provinces than in others — and not all of them have their donations broken down by province or region. But relief workers say it has been more profound here than elsewhere. They speak of a stronger sense of community, of more intact human values and of memories of hard times that have disposed people to react to the troubles of others more readily.

"The community spirit is still alive here," says Claudette Legault, regional co-ordinator for OXFAM. People here, she says, seem to be "closer to people having hard times. The extended family is still intact. People are a little more giving. People in big cities may go through life not having to respond to the needs of others at all."

DR. JOHN GODFREY

Jack Pannozzo, a Toronto-based official with Development and Peace, the Catholic aid agency and the biggest fundraiser in Canada for the African famine, says the response was "very, very strong from Atlantic Canada as opposed to other parts of Canada. It really seized the conscience of Atlantic Canadians." He did not have any figures broken down but there were clearly "a lot of local initiatives in the Atlantic Provinces. Every community seemed to have something going. It was really local initiatives that carried the day."

"Just seeing the activity out there, with the airlift and everything, was amazing," adds Clive Doucet of the Canadian International Development Agency's African relief fund, which matches the public's donations dollar for dollar. It had expected $15 million nationwide and had budgeted for that. But as of midwinter $30 million had come in.

Although several events were in the news — notably the Halifax airlift and the unhappy wrangle over the P.E.I. potato donation — it was primarily a story of individuals. Legault said one woman in Digby County, N.S., for example, proposed to raise funds for OXFAM, then proceeded to recruit volunteers who pretty well canvassed the entire county and also raised funds through variety shows and bake sales.

What was revealing, she says, is that at times the volunteers found themselves in the homes of relatively poor people "who had to dig deep to give what they were giving." These people, she says, were eager to give to the point that the volunteers sometimes "felt some reticence in taking their money."

The Digby experience was repeated throughout the region in various degrees. Women in particular organized fundraising events, canvassed and so on. Legault was particularly touched by the response from Newfoundland — especially the $34,000 raised through a radio station in Corner Brook, a town with enormous unemployment since the pulp mill closed down. Newfoundlanders, it appears, "are among the most generous people in Canada" — true to the principle that the poor give more, since Newfoundland is Canada's poorest province (even poorer, some Inuit groups in the Northwest Territories, who have experienced famine themselves, were prepared to give everything they had; they were prevented from doing so by government officials, lest they reduce themselves to indigence).

Meanwhile, a Red Cross official notes that schoolchildren in many cases gave up their lunch money and put on special projects to raise money. Special church collections were a large source of aid funds, especially in P.E.I. where the churches and the Red Cross are the dominant conduits for charitable donations. Figures on church donations tend to be hard to pin down. But the Halifax Archdiocese of the Catholic Church, for example, raised $120,000 for Development and Peace in a special collection.

In Saint John, a group of cleaning women canvassed the business community for UNICEF. Farmers Co-operative Dairy Ltd. of Halifax gave 32,000 pounds of milk powder. The City of Halifax raised over $63,000 in a campaign that was criticized, when Mayor Ron Wallace proposed it, on the grounds that international relief is not a municipal responsibility; the spirit of the moment prevailed, however, and in the end red oil drums for donations sprouted all over the city. The whole thing "transcended municipal politics," in the words of campaign manager and local newspaper editor Al Hollingsworth.

In a different vein, the Barrington, N.S., municipal council debated the feasibility of transforming surplus fish protein into food for famine victims — a proposal that should surely stay alive as a public issue. The Atlantic Provinces, after all, can

Coady: a lesson for others derived from Maritime poverty

Long before the present international concern about Third World poverty, the Antigonish Movement was hard at work fighting poverty, starvation and ignorance in the Third World

St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S., was well known throughout the world for pioneering the co-operative movement long before it became a household word as Prime Minister Mulroney's alma mater.

In the late 1920s, the poverty of Maritime farmers and fishermen — which has sometimes been compared to the poverty of Third World nations — spurred a group of academics at the university into action. Their aim was to "combat intellectual poverty," which they saw as the root of underdevelopment in the Maritimes.

Spearheading the movement was Moses Coady, the oldest son in a large family from Northeast Margaree in Cape Breton. Coady, born in 1882, had a spotty education at first. But he later caught up, becoming a teacher, priest and powerful advocate of the underprivileged.



KARSH

Moses Coady: from Antigonish to Africa

The men and women in the movement believed that poverty could only be beaten through education. Thousands of Maritimers were organized to examine their own problems and help themselves. That led to the birth of credit unions, marketing co-operatives, consumer and housing co-ops, labor unions and other community projects.

In the 1940s and '50s, people from poor nations started visiting Antigonish to study the movement's methods and philosophy. They came because the movement postulated a radical idea for the times: universities should look beyond their ivory towers and use their resources to help people in need.

The Carnegie Foundation in New York first supported adult education by backing the Antigonish Movement. During the movement's 50th anniversary in 1978, the foundation said that supporting adult education was one of its two most important Canadian initiatives — the other was supporting the development of insulin.

Coady was at the height of his strength in the late 1940s. His book, *Masters of Their Own Destiny*, was dedicated to "all those unnamed souls who, without remuneration, are working overtime in the cause of humanity." Four months after Coady died in 1959, the university founded the Coady International Institute in his memory. He had long sought to establish such an institution.

Today, people from developing nations study leadership and co-op management there. In fact, more than 2,000 people from 100 countries have passed through its doors in the past 20 years. A six-month diploma program, with 55 leadership students from the Third World each year, is designed to produce dedicated community leaders with the skills necessary for helping the needy.

While the philosophy of the Antigonish Movement has been transplanted from the Maritimes to other countries, its aim remains the same: education is the most fundamental and effective way to promote social change.



DR. JOHN GODFREY

Hunger: the children show it first

only be called "poor" in a relative sense. From the perspective of Africa, Canada's East Coast is rich — notably in fish protein and its capacity to produce food.

And then there was the affair over the potatoes. P.E.I.'s potato farmers were among the first to respond to the call for famine relief when it belatedly hit the world's awareness in the fall. At some sacrifice to themselves, they offered a shipload of potatoes on the condition that the federal government pay for the transportation. But Ottawa refused, saying the potatoes would rot in the hot climate before they reached the famine victims. One government official even said the Ethiopians wouldn't eat them because they weren't used to them. The farmers took this as a small-minded insult which illustrated the government's peculiar disinterest — a disinterest which continued even after McCain Foods Ltd. of Florenceville, N.B., offered to powder the potatoes.

Then there was the Halifax airlift. On Christmas Eve five aircraft left Halifax for Ethiopia with 90,000 pounds of food, clothing and medical supplies in an operation that its organizers say testifies to the power of community spirit.

"We received over 2,000 letters of support and cash donations, a lot of it from small communities in the Maritimes," says John Godfrey, who spearheaded the operation along with Peter Dalgleish, an articling law clerk at a Halifax law firm. One of the extraordinary aspects of the mission was the way in which medical supplies were "scrounged" — $400,000 worth of drugs and medical supplies were obtained for $80,000. The standardized emergency kits supplied through the United Nations, called unipacs, are usually manufactured in Copenhagen but could not be assembled on such short notice. Dr. Robert Tonks, dean of health professions at Dalhousie University, and his department took only eight days to assemble enough supplies to last 50,000 people for three months. Supplies came in from medical institutions all over North America.

This kind of community response is typical of the Atlantic Provinces, says Godfrey, adding that there was an additional factor that helped: the presence of the military in Halifax. "There was a sort of Battle of Britain spirit. Our project was a great emergency that required logistical planning, the kind of thing that the military excels at. Nobody in the rest of Canada did anything like this."

Meanwhile aid workers worry that the world will forget the starving as they pass out of the news. It hasn't happened here. The Halifax airlift has evolved into a unique "adopt a village" program. The three Maritime Provinces have "adopted" the village of Degabur in southern Ethiopia. As of early April, the campaign to provide food, medical aid and other help to the "village" of 50,000 (its normal 15,000 population has ballooned as starvation-driven people flow in) had reached a surprising $300,000.

This is thanks largely to the promotional help of the ATV television network and its supper hour news anchorman Dave Wright. He claims to be "only a messenger," but his hour-long documentary about Degabur on Feb. 25, nightly plugs for the village on his news program and ATV's donations of air time for promotions have been central to the program.

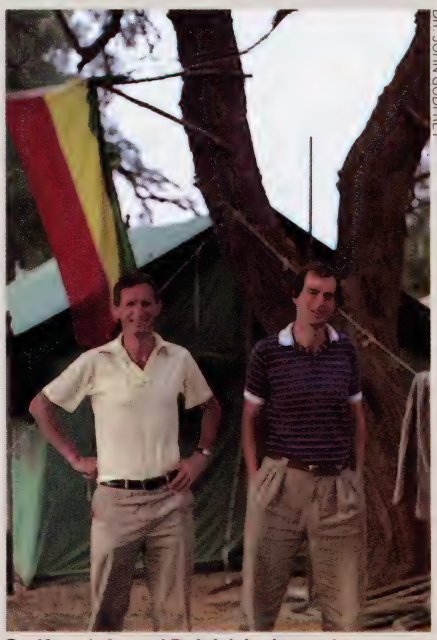
And the response has — again — been formidable. In Bathurst, N.B., a company's employees volunteered to have a total of $9,000 deducted from their paycheques; an auction in Pictou County, N.S., brought in another $9,000. And so on.

The director of the UN aid program for Africa, Maurice Strong, has praised the village adoption organizers' efforts as "a new direction of hope" for the people of Ethiopia. "I hope the idea will be taken up by others," he said in a telegram to the Ethiopian Adopt a Village Program. "I want you to know as a Canadian how encouraging it is that this kind of initiative comes from our own Maritime Provinces."



DR. JOHN GODFREY

Unloading food from the Halifax airlift



DR. JOHN GODFREY

Godfrey, left, and Dalgleish: dramatic response

Helping hands across the sea from Atlantic Canada

Across the Atlantic Provinces, various organizations are channelling expertise and other forms of help to underdeveloped countries. Not all of it, however, is altruistic

In 1981 a group of Prince Edward Island farmers visited Kenya. Likewise some Kenyans visited P.E.I. It was the start of something big. The Island group, now known as the International Family Farm Exchange, now supports about 200 family farm projects in the African country with aid that ranges from supplying brood chickens for needy farmers to equipping a craft shop to starting a tree nursery.

So far the group has raised more than $60,000 for these projects through firewood sales, auctions and an annual barbecue. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has matched the association's total dollar for dollar.

Thirty people are in the group and "everyone is very active," says Teresa Mellish, the association's co-ordinator. "Some of our members are leaders in the P.E.I. farming industry and they too are very active."

This project is somewhat unusual in

that private citizens started it on their own initiative. In another way it's not unique at all because hundreds of aid projects link Atlantic Canada and the Third World. Surprisingly, however, most of this work goes unnoticed by the public, except for the work of the Coady Institute in Antigonish, N.S., which is known world-wide for teaching the principles of co-operativism to the people of poorer nations.

The aid goes streaming through governments, churches, aid agencies and, especially, the universities. The money to support the projects — it's millions of dollars, although solid figures are hard to come by — comes from various sources, including private donations. CIDA, the federal government's aid arm, matches public donations.

What are these projects? Here are some examples.

The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture is building a dairy plant in Lesotho in southern Africa to help the country develop a modern dairy industry. The Saint John River Forecast Centre is lending its expertise to a number of countries that need to control destructive river floods. Mount Saint Vincent University, in Halifax, has a sewing and crafts training program for women in the Dominican Republic. Memorial University of Newfoundland has a group testing biological mosquito controls in Tuvalu, in the South Pacific. The Nova Scotia Agricultural College, in Truro, is showing various countries the ins and outs of growing potatoes. The Technical University of Nova Scotia has about a dozen projects, one of which is to develop a small farm pea harvester which will harvest and shell peas, then chop the remains for animal feed. The College of Cape Breton has helped Gambia establish a technical training institute. The University of New Brunswick has done the same, as one of its projects, for the Kenya Technical Teachers' College. The School of Nutrition and Family Studies at the University of Moncton is working to alleviate nutrition-related problems in Nicaraguan schools. The Campus Ministry at Dalhousie University supports some of the very poor and sick people in southern India. Even the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design has a project planned — to help develop cottage industry crafts in a Costa Rican village.

The most involved institution is Dalhousie University, which has 15 institutes and faculties dealing in some way with the Third World. It is one of two Canadian centres concentrating on Africa. In fact, the university is so involved that the director of its Centre for Africa Studies, Timothy Shaw, boasts that "Dalhousie may be better known and regarded in Harare than in Halifax, in Addis Ababa than in Antigonish."

Dalhousie has so many programs and "linkages" that a body to co-ordinate them — the Lester Pearson Institute for International Development — is being formed with a $500,000 grant from the federal Department of the Secretary of State.

Dalhousie's total effort consists largely of studies, publications, seminars, academic exchanges, training courses and so on, making its projects more abstruse than the "hands on" activities of other institutions. For example, it offers courses to help Third World countries manage their oceans, upgrade civil servants' skills, or streamline education systems. Dal also plays a growing role in supplying oceanographic advice to poor nations.

The amazing thing about all these projects, says Clair Callaghan, president of the Technical University of Nova Scotia and chairman of the international development committee of the Association of Atlantic Universities, is that they are all quite new. "All this is very recent. It has mostly happened over the past five years."

Callaghan says the institutions tend to work in their fields of expertise — Mount Saint Vincent, for example, concentrates on nutritional work and women's projects, the Coady Institute on co-operatives and the Technical University on technical projects.

But there's no particular pattern to the aid from the Atlantic Provinces that sets it apart from others in Canada, he says, except that "perhaps we do a bit more in the

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West Indies.'' He says he wishes traditional links between the Maritimes and the West Indies could be revived and that the federal government would institute a ''region-to-region'' link in which East Coast institutions would do most of the work related to Caribbean countries. The federal government, however, ''doesn't see it that way.''



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Ellen Cudmore of P.E.I. and Kenyan women: help through farm exchanges

Of course, aid is also provided by non-institutional and non-governmental agencies. The P.E.I. group is one. Others include relief agencies such as OXFAM, UNICEF, the Canadian Save the Children Fund, the Canadian Bible Society and others that solicit funds in the region to aid the Third World but don't have specific projects.

Apart from raising funds, some church groups also support aid missions in poor nations. The Sisters of Charity and the Catholic Archdiocese of Halifax support two missions in Peru, one at Chiclayo and the other in the mountain region of Cajamarca. Every six minutes a child dies of a curable disease in Peru. Sister Mary Ellen Laor, of the Sisters of Charity, says 18,000 children sleep on the streets of Lima. Going there, she says, is an eye-opening experience. ''Suddenly all the ideas which you believed could work seem so simplistic.'' The Church's function is that ''we gather the people together and try to form a community. Our work is ongoing, encouraging people to self-help. The Church is very much a force for good in Latin America. We speak out for the rights of the people.'' She says there is a spiritual richness despite the poverty. There were times when ''I couldn't help wondering who was learning from whom.''

Does all this aid activity do any good?

George Schuyler is director of the International Development Education Centre at Saint Mary's University in Halifax, which teaches Canadians about the Third World but has no projects there. He says one must be careful in asking and answering that question. The search for quick answers or ''quick fixes'' has more often than not been a part of the problem. The drought in Africa, he points out, ''was a long time coming and will take a long time to overcome.''

Claudette Legault, Atlantic coordinator for OXFAM, says it is crucial that aid efforts continue and evolve. ''The people who went overseas with the Halifax airlift, for example, might well bring back points of view that could lead to changes in approach in the efforts they're involved in.''

Schuyler adds that it should not be presumed that ''all aid is altruistic — a 'feel good' affair.'' The connection with the Third World works both ways, he says. ''If you look at Sydney Steel, for example, it's largely dependent on orders for rails from the Third World'' — often projects that Canada itself subsidizes. ''There's a direct economic connection there.''



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W A G E N

Bones and galleons: the story of Labrador's Basque whalers

The Basque whalers of the 16th century left considerable evidence of their activities at Red Bay, Labrador — tools, utensils, artifacts, ships and, in some cases, their own bones

by Denise Brun

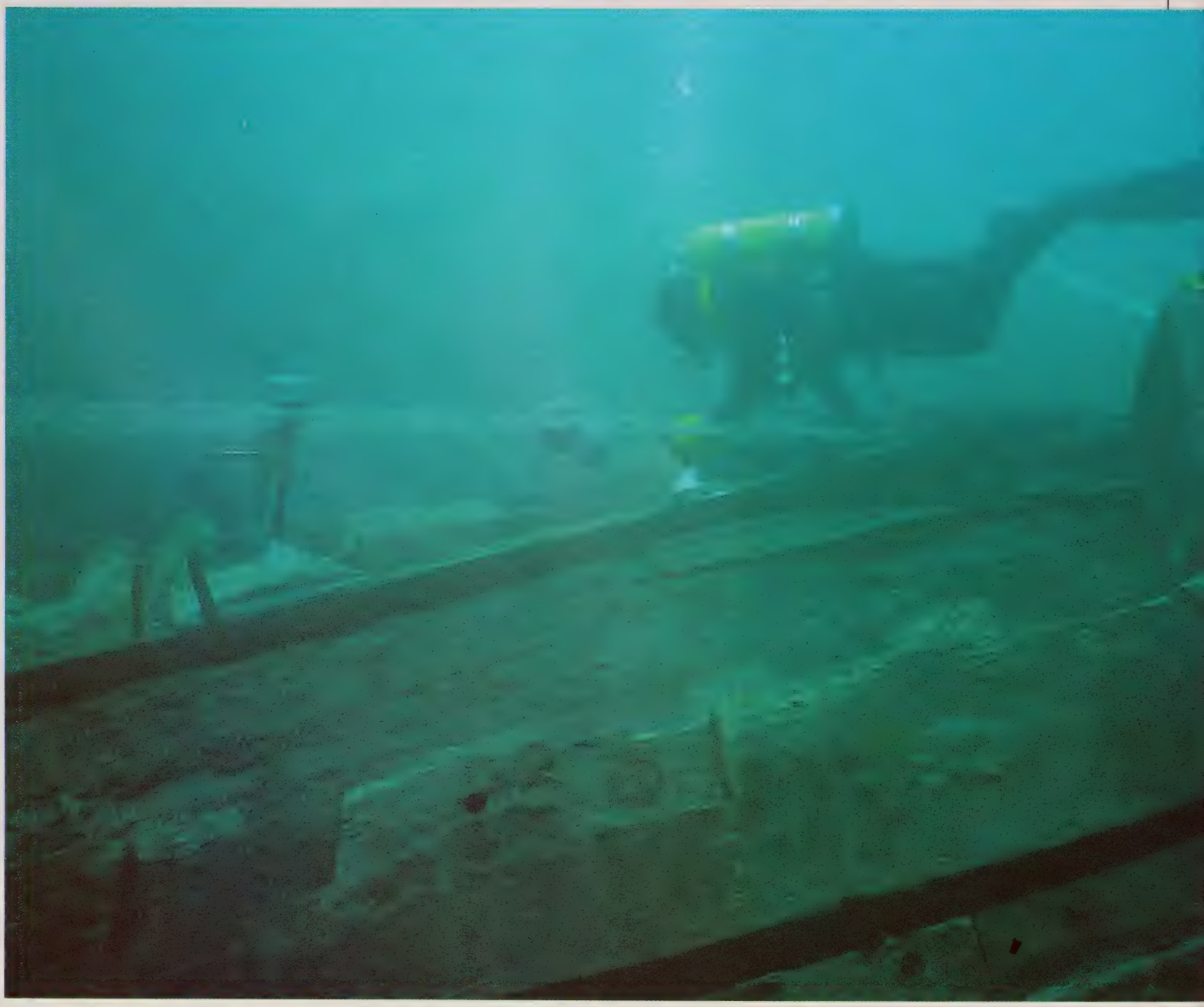
Canada's first oil boom," as archaeologist James Tuck calls it, occurred in the 1500s when Basque fishermen came to the coast of Labrador in search of whale oil. They found considerable amounts of it. But what they left behind was also prodigious. Sometimes, in fact, it was themselves who remained, buried hastily in the thin Labrador soil. Sometimes it was their ships that foundered on the dangerous shore of the Strait of Belle Isle. And over many summers at the same sites tools, utensils, instruments and other things accumulated and lay buried these four centuries. Now the "oil boom" is turning into a boon for archaeology.

Tuck, who teaches at Memorial University in St. John's, first set out in 1977 to find the Basque whaling stations. He was prompted by documentary evidence newly found in the Spanish archives which verified the existence of the Basque settlements and which spoke of a galleon, the *San Juan*, which had sunk off Labrador.

Tuck's first expedition quickly found evidence of "ovens" or tryworks along the coast — rudimentary processing plants in which the whalers separated impurities from the oil. There was also a wealth of artifacts. Silver coins, harpoon heads, pieces of cauldrons used for rendering down the whale oil and other metal objects were particularly well preserved.

The artifacts also provided clues to the social standing of the whalers themselves. "We found a really nice goblet, probably Belgian or Flemish," says Tuck. "It gives us a different look at the day-to-day lives of the whalers." The only piece of glass to be excavated intact, the goblet is being restored at the Canadian Conservation Institute in Ottawa.

The Spanish archival evidence was convincing enough to persuade Robert Grenier, head of Parks Canada's marine excavation unit, to make a dive in search





JIM GOURLAY

of the *San Juan*. Grenier and a team of divers promptly discovered a 16th century galleon which they believed to be the *San Juan*. The discovery touched off a five-year excavation project and brought a measure of renown to the small and relatively isolated community of Red Bay.

The inhabitants of this quiet cove at the southern end of Labrador have since seen a latter-day seasonal population explosion of their own, as a team of up to 60 marine and land archaeologists descend on the site each summer. With Tuck in charge of land excavation and Grenier heading marine exploration, the team has been laboriously recreating life in a 16th century whaling station.

So far three galleons — one intact and two partial wrecks — have been found. These are the most spectacular finds, but



GILBERT VAN RYCKEVORSEL

LEFT: Archaeologist Grenier swims over the keel of a Basque whaling galleon
ABOVE: Pacing out the remains of a whalers' camp
BELOW: The dead were buried hastily in the thin Labrador soil



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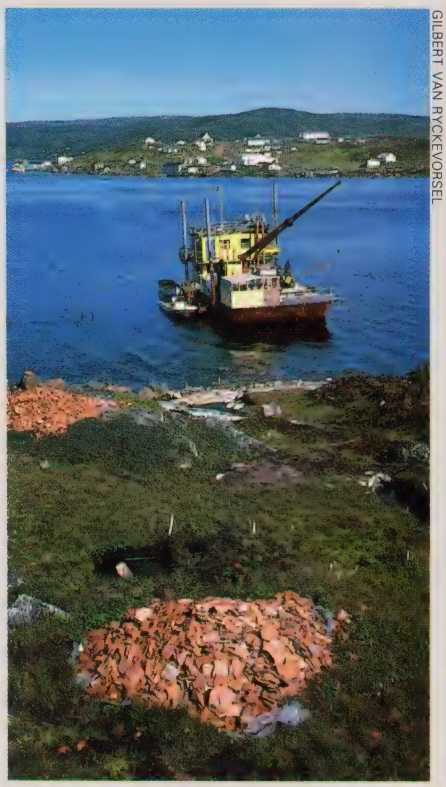
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according to Grenier they are not necessarily the most important. "We found several smaller craft of the 16th century — including two original whaling boats used in the hunt." He calls these "famous boats designed to reach the whale with maximum speed and manoeuvrability" — "famous" because they were the prototype for open whaling dories for centuries.

Tuck and Grenier look beyond the artifacts to recreate the lifestyle of the Basque whalers as authentically as possible. "These galleons were the supertankers of their day," marvels Grenier. "Whaling was an extremely expensive project because of the capital investment involved. The whalers established their settlements for periods of up to four or five months at a time but these had to be rebuilt each year." Two days production of whale oil was worth several thousand dollars, explains Grenier, "a vast figure for the period." The galleons were built, not surprisingly, with capacious holds for transporting the precious cargo.

Ironically, the identity of the first galleon, discovered in 1978, remains a mystery. "The *San Juan* is what we went looking for but when the keel was raised, new technical data we obtained would seem to indicate that this is not the case," says Grenier. "We have some fantastic material," he adds. "We have the wooden plates of the sailors, one of the best ship's compasses ever found and other navigational instruments such as the hourglass and the rope used to indicate the speed of the ship." Technicians are optimistic that they will be able to date both the galleons and the marine artifacts quite precisely. "We



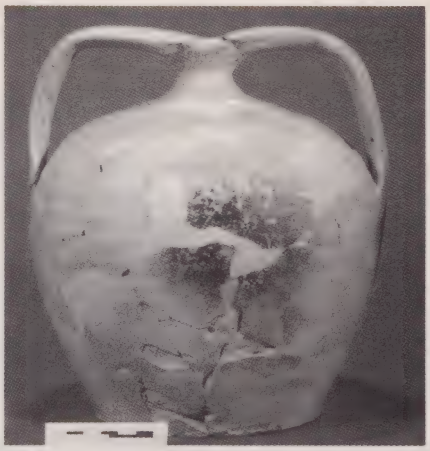
GILBERT VAN RYCKEVORSEL

Red tiles: evidence of the past

are not just interested in shape and function but the story of the man behind the object," explains Grenier.

Whaling was at once an extremely lucrative and dangerous occupation. Six or seven men would take to the boats with their harpoons to kill one of the giant mammals, which they then had to tow back to shore — a precarious feat in the Strait of Belle Isle which is known for its treacherous currents. Many of them lost their lives for their efforts. One of the land-based team's more gruesome discoveries was both mass and single gravesites, the skeletons remarkably well preserved in the semi-tundra. Tests on the skeletal remains to establish cause of death are continuing. "There is no evidence of disease or of trauma," says Tuck. "But if people froze to death that does not always manifest itself in the skeleton." Other whalers were not fortunate enough to have even the most perfunctory burial. Their bodies were left in a makeshift lean-to, probably to await burial by their compatriots the following season.

The only piece of clothing to be found intact was a pair of pantaloons that is being analysed at the Canadian Conservation Institute, which maintains an on-site treatment lab at the dig each year to help in the conservation of the artifacts as they are excavated. The land dig alone has been producing approximately 8,000 artifacts each year. To date, more than 22,000 of these have been treated and catalogued. Parks Canada has a similar procedure for



PARKS CANADA

Earthenware jar: an archaeological relic

marine artifacts.

One of the biggest problems, according to Judy Logan, a conservation specialist at the institute, is stabilizing the artifacts after they have been excavated. Logan is intrigued by the textile used to cover the bodies which were never buried. "It's a whole mass of material with a number of seams. We are just unravelling it now." One of the biggest problems, she says, is that there is no record of how 16th century whalers would have dressed in order to adapt to the environment in Newfoundland.

One of Red Bay's more macabre artifacts is a skeleton resting on a piece of disintegrated wood — the remains of its coffin. Many of the skeletal remains were buried but those which could be successfully preserved are being studied at the University of Calgary. Of the more than 130 skeletons discovered, there is one child's, identified by its teeth as the remains of a boy of about 12.

Reconstructing a way of life from across a timespan of 400 years is a fascinating but slow task. Tuck is hopeful that provincial funding will allow him to return to Red Bay with his team this summer. "Weather permitting, we would like to finish the cemetery," he says. "Then there are several ponds which we want to investigate. We would also like to have a good look for more recent Inuit and Indian artifacts. Labrador Inuit were in the area at about the same time as the Basque whalers and they would have been very attracted by the presence of Europeans." Meanwhile, for inhabitants of Red Bay the digs have placed a new interpretation on commonplace things. For example, for generations children had used the red stones from the heaps that dotted the landscape around Red Bay as playthings to skip across the water's surface. It is only since the area has come under such intense scrutiny that local inhabitants have learned that these stones are actually red clay tiles brought over by the Basque whalers as ships' ballast.

Red Bay has lost its anonymity. Four hundred years after it became a booming centre for whalers, it has found itself the focus of international attention as an interesting archaeological site.

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At the lazaretto in 1886. The disease struck mysteriously

Leprosy in Tracadie: a grim New Brunswick tragedy

In 1815 leprosy struck Ursule Benoit of Tracadie, N.B., and Mary Gardiner of nearby Miramichi. Both were dead within 13 years. Meanwhile the disease had spread locally and in 1852 there was an outbreak in Cape Breton. From the beginning it was a devastating tragedy, as leprosy always is, for those who had it and their families and friends, as well as for the society around which lived in constant dread of the lepers and their disease. The story only ended in 1965 when the "lazaretto" — a hospital for lepers, after the biblical beggar Lazarus — at Tracadie was finally closed. By then the disease had been beaten by modern medicine.

In Children of Lazarus, The Story of the Lazaretto at Tracadie *(Fiddlehead Poetry Books, Goose Lane Editions, Fredericton) Mary Jane Losier and Celine Pinet tell this gripping and little-known story. The following excerpt tells of the beginning of the disease and the first moves to confine the lepers.*

One sultry August afternoon in the year 1828 the Rev. Mr. de Bellefeuille, a missionary priest visiting Tracadie, was called upon to bury a woman named Ursule Landry who died of a mysterious and loathsome disease to which none could give a name. Her flesh had become hard and scaly; hideous swellings distorted her face and form; spots of a brownish tint appeared upon her limbs;... in all the countryside there had never been seen the like. Rumor came from Newcastle that the wife of a Scotch resident in that town, named Gardiner, was similarly affected... Meanwhile Ursule Landry had died and her simple coffin was borne to its last resting-place in the graveyard by the sea, on the shoulders of four of her countrymen. The weather was very warm, and one of these... fisherman, Francis Saulnier, was in his shirtsleeves. The coffin weighed heavily upon his shoulders and cut through the thin woolen garment into the bare flesh... From the edge of the coffin... a discharge ... inoculated the newly made wound of the pallbearer. He died a leper. The sister of Ursule Landry also became a victim...

A.M. Pope
Catholic World *(Ramsey, New Jersey)*
March, 1883

No one is quite sure why or how the disease developed on Ursule Landry. Many stories circulated to explain the mystery, but all were made up years after when it was impossible to check their veracity. One hypothesis was that the disease originated with sailors from the French vessel *L'Indienne* which ran aground at the mouth of the Miramichi River in 1758.

A version of this theory appeared in *The Daily Telegraph*, July 20, 1880. The author says the ship was laden with cargo and the fishermen in the neighborhood helped to save it before the ship broke up. The crew were sheltered by the residents and the captain of the ship rewarded them with bundles of secondhand clothing shipped at Smyrna. The belief was that the natives of the district contracted leprosy from either the association with the crew who might have had lepers among their number, or from wearing the secondhand clothing...

Leprosy develops slowly in the victim. Even with no medical treatment, people lived with it for an average of three to six years or more. It is not highly contagious. If it were, many more people living in northeastern New Brunswick at the time it appeared would have been affected. Of the 5,000 people in that region, the disease infected only 40 known victims between the time the first symptoms appeared on Ursule Landry and the Bayard and Wilson investigation in 1847. Finally, while the gestation period of leprosy can be measured in years, even ten, fifteen, or twenty not being unusual, *L'Indienne* was wrecked in 1758, twenty years before the first known victim was born, and sixty years before the symptoms developed on her.

The earliest medical reports say that leprosy was introduced into the region by either Norwegians, who escaped from a leper colony and made their way to that part of the world, or by sailors. But details as to how or under what circumstances this took place were missing.

Placide Gaudet, a geneologist and historian, provided detailed accounts. His first information came from interviews he had with people from Tracadie. According to him, at the beginning of the 19th century, Michel Landry, a cousin of Ursule, was co-owner and captain of a schooner called *La Florida* that made regular sailings from the Bay of Chaleur to Quebec. On one of the trips, two Europeans asked Captain Landry to take them to the Bay of Chaleur. The Captain brought them to the Caraquet coast from where they made the trip to Tracadie on foot.

The two men were believed to be deserters from the Lazaretto des Fourches in Norway and were in the late stages of leprosy. During the crossing, Captain Landry noticed that they were covered with ulcers that gave off a fetid odor. He warned his crew to avoid them, "Presuming it was a shameful disease of the worst kind."

When he learned the two had gone to Tracadie, Captain Landry regretted that he had brought them to the Bay of Chaleur. He feared they would contaminate some of the Acadian families living in Lower Gloucester, and with that in mind he set off to warn the inhabitants there. Unfortunately, he was too late. The Norwegians had stopped at the home of Joseph Benoit and had asked to sleep.

Mme Benoit gave her own bed to the Europeans and the strangers used the family's dishes and cups. Gaudet says it was not uncommon for a family to have only one drinking vessel; there was no way of changing bed linens. Since the ulcers on the strangers were in the stage of suppuration, they contaminated the family's possessions...

It is possible that the disease broke out 'de novo' in Ursule, that is, with no external cause. Even today, how the illness is contracted is not fully understood. Nearly twenty years passed before any attempt was made to find the cause; by that time, the first victims, who might have been able to assist in an investigation, were dead.

We have one other theory to add to those that circulated over 150 years ago. Leprosy might have had its roots in the expulsion of the Acadians from the Maritimes in the years 1755 to 1760. There was no leprosy among them before the deportation. William A. Mayer, a former Senior Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, Communicable Disease Centre, wrote in 1955 that leprosy in the southern states was introduced by slaves and by earlier settlers from Spain, France, the West Indies, and probably Mexico. The first four Acadian families arrived in Louisiana in 1764, when leprosy was already prevalent. The Spanish Governor, Antonio de Ulloa, attempted to prevent its spread by isolating the cases in 1766. Dispossessed, without food or shelter, the Acadians were prey to the diseases of the area and leprosy was one of the illnesses they developed. One of these people, carrying a mild version of the infection, could have arrived in Tracadie or Caraquet many years later. The case could have gone undiagnosed or the victim might have died from other causes before the disease had run its course.

Whatever the reason, slowly, leprosy spread like a vine, interconnecting family and friends and involving not only Tracadie but the nearby settlement of Neguac. While in Miramichi, the disease was mainly limited. The two sons of Peter Brown, aged twelve and fourteen, and a nine-year-old neighbor, Mary Sweezy, were the only cases linked to Mrs. Gardiner.

It was James Young, a Scottish immigrant, settled in Tracadie since 1825, who brought the disease to the attention of Sheriff Henry Baldwin of the County of Gloucester around 1841. At this time, the Sheriff recommended the community try to contain the disease by a voluntary contribution of funds to alleviate the poverty in which he said it flourished.

Young, a large-scale land owner, storekeeper, and ferryman, was known to be prejudiced against the French with whom he dwelt. His family did not mingle with the population as other Scottish and Irish settlers did. He did not have a knowledge of the people necessary to plead their case before the government in a way that would bring a positive response. It was not until Francois-Xavier Lafrance arrived in Tracadie, in 1842, that the affected population had someone who could represent them.

Reverend Lafrance was the first resident priest in the parish. He was only twenty-eight when he arrived, but he was well qualified to help the people he'd been appointed to administer.

He had first planned on becoming a doctor and, with that in mind, studied medicine for three years before he decided he would be happier in religious life. He was ordained a priest on Prince Edward Island where he had gone to assist Bishop Bernard Donald McDonald. In this island province, he became acquainted with the Acadian people.



PHOTOS COURTESY PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF N. B.

Lepers around 1870: arguments about the origins of the disease

Even if he wasn't able to diagnose the illness, from his medical knowledge as well as from his own observations, Reverend Lafrance recognized the outbreak as a serious one. By March 1844, seven people had died of leprosy. Besides Ursule, there were Joseph, Isabelle, François Saulnier, and Adélaide (Mme François Robichaud); Cyril Austin, a first cousin of Marguerite, and Jean Robichaud, Marguerite's uncle, were the sixth and seventh victims. Early documents say the men contracted the disease by sharing sleeping accommodation with Saulnier in the lumber camps. In almost all cases, the victims were looked after at home by their families. Jean Robichaud

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was an exception perhaps because he was unmarried.

At the request of Young, Reverend Lafrance, and others, Sheriff Henry Baldwin came to Tracadie in March 1844 to investigate the disease. In his report, he said Jean Robichaud had been kept in a log enclosure that was erected for him a short distance from the river by the overseers of the poor. Contributions for his upkeep were made by the parish and his suppliers were left at the door. Those who found his body concluded Jean Robichaud had died insane because the "turf about his hut had been rooted up in various places as if by the nails and fingers of a maniac." Baldwin added, "The appearance of what remained of his hands confirmed this impression."

Cyril Austin and Jean Robichaud were still living when Reverend Lafrance arrived in Tracadie. In 1844, he reported to the provincial authorities that there were six new cases of leprosy in Tracadie in eighteen months. There was also one more case in Tabusintac and three more in Neguac. Among the Neguac cases were Françoise Landry (Mme Victor Savoy), youngest sister of Ursule and Isabelle, and two of her sons.

Reverend Lafrance began a campaign to get medical attention for the ill and to contain the disease. He solicited the help of influential people in the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland. One of these was Doctor Alexander Key.

Doctor Key, a native of Scotland, arrived in New Brunswick in 1816. Besides his duties as a general practitioner, he was Health Officer in charge of quarantine for the Port of Chatham. After treating the first cases of leprosy in the Miramichi, he was determined to learn as much about the disease as he could. Based on his studies of the leading authorities on the subject and his own observations, he was convinced the disease was contagious. However, he recognized as well that certain people were more susceptible to it than others. Based on his previous experience with the disease he unofficially diagnosed the illness in Tracadie as Greek Elephantiasis or Black Leprosy.

Reverend Lafrance also won the support of the Justice of the Peace, Ian Blackhall of Caraquet. Together the two men wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick that, "Sufferers and their relatives have concealed the disease as much as lay in their powers until it has got so alarming that it can be concealed no longer, by which conduct it is to be feared many are infected who have as yet no symptoms."

When the Legislative opened that February of 1844, Reverend Lafrance, with a delegation from Tracadie, addressed the House of Assembly on the need for a hospital and medical treatment for those with leprosy.

In March of that year, the government in Fredericton appointed a medical commission. The commission had the mandate to formally investigate the disease in Tracadie and neighboring areas and to make recommendations. The commissioners confirmed Doctor Key's diagnoses adding that the disease was contagious. They found eighteen confirmed cases and three highly suspicious ones. "Among the measures which are. . . necessary to arrest its progress. . . is the complete separation of the sick from the healthy and in order to carry this out in the most efficient manner, a lazaretto should be provided," the doctors wrote.

While the medical commissioners were unanimous in their opinion and recommendations, there was considerable support for some doctors in the province who believed the disease was an inherited disorder. The theory that the disease was hereditary was one that a minority of doctors in Europe had begun to believe as a result of the decrease in leprosy cases on that continent after the Middle Ages. The doctors in the House of Assembly who shared this view, and their supporters, were opposed to the isolation of the sick on the grounds that such action would be cruel and serve no useful purpose; also, it would be an unnecessary expense for the government.

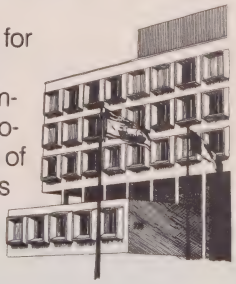
The government was under pressure from public opinion to act. "The subject is one of paramount importance. The disease is rapidly approaching our most densely populated districts and is now only twenty-four miles from Chatham," *The New Brunswick Courier* wrote. Publicity about the disease had drawn the attention of other parts of the country. Alarm was expressed in Kingston, then capital of Canada, and a quarantine was proposed for ships coming from the Maritime Provinces. The Mayor of Quebec City said precautionary measures would be used there. A Chatham, New Brunswick paper, *The Gleaner,* reported that a Captain Harding had received a letter from Prince Edward Island which stated, "It is currently reported here and in other parts of the island that your hospitals are crowded with persons labouring under the leprosy and that they were dying daily, owing to this report people were fearful of bringing over their produce. *The New Brunswick Courier,* which had published many of the articles, wrote, "The newspaper stories have the effect of causing a quarantine of vessels from the neighborhood of the districts to be talked of at Quebec and other parts of the colonies. These restrictions upon commerce, if adopted in Canada would doubtless be enforced in other places much to the injury of the trade of New Brunswick."

On April 16, 1844, the government passed legislation entitled *An Act to Prevent the Spread of a Disorder now Existing in Certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.* This Act authorized the government to construct or obtain a lazaretto with the purpose of removing the sick from their homes and confining them there.

MONCTON IS

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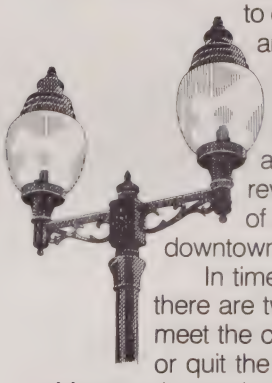
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MONCTON
The city to watch.

FOLKS

After 50 years or more as "Mr. Everything" at the Charlottetown Driving Park, **Frank "Duck" Acorn** is doing his best to maintain a hectic retirement pace. And if he has his way, others who have retired, or are getting close to the mark, will take up more active lifestyles. His vehicle for getting older people up and doing is his "50-And-Over Club," which has almost 300 members. These men and women get their kicks from curling in winter, golfing in summer and dancing all year round to tunes from the big band era. Since the organization started, people have been flocking to events, and social affairs are invariably sold out. Duck Acorn, former race classifier, secretary and track announcer at the harness track, has been an active curler and golfer all his life. About 10 years ago he noticed a sharp decline in the number of senior citizens taking part in these activities and he decided to do something about it. With a little help from a few close friends, he formed an association for older curlers and golfers. Then he threw in some regular social events, like ballroom dancing, and the organization took off. It is so good at what it does that in late 1984 it handled entertainment packages for the Canadian seniors' golf championships and the Canadian Senior Citizens' Association. While his group is making a name for itself in golf and curling circles, Acorn says the club's only goal is to promote fun and activity — and it's working.



RICHARD FURLONG

Duck Acorn: selling seniors on fun

When **Avery Henneberry**, a fisherman from Sambro, N.S., took up dory racing seven years ago, he never even dreamed he would become an international champion. But last September, Henneberry and his brother, **Wesley**, won their fourth crown in three years at the annual dory racing championships in Lunenburg, N.S. Their 19-foot double dory sped through the mile-long course in eight minutes, 36.2 seconds — 12 seconds ahead of the U.S. team, Scott Morrissey and Tim Rose of Gloucester, Mass. "You've got to train hard if you want to be a winner," says Avery. Each year they take a month off from fishing to train. Twice a day, they row a mile-long course near their home. It usually takes them between nine and 11 minutes to do the mile. But technique and teamwork are the prerequisites for speed. "You've got to know how to row a dory," says Avery. "You've got to be smooth, which means pulling the oar through the wind and water for the least resistance, turning the buoy at the half-way point efficiently and, most importantly, working together." Ironically, their stiffest competition may come from their younger brothers, Marty and Clark, who are also dory-handling experts. Marty is competing with his older brothers in the senior division while Clark, with team-mate Paul Drew, won the national junior division last fall.

Stanton Friedman is no ordinary UFO watcher. In fact, his interest in extra-terrestrial beings is purely academic. Friedman, of Fredericton, has delivered 500 lectures in the United States and Canada in what he says is an attempt to lift the "laughter curtain" surrounding the notion of UFOs. To show the skepticism he encounters, he says he often runs into people who believe man has never been to the moon and that the spectacular moon landing was just a stunt performed in a television studio. Friedman says he's often asked why aliens would be interested in earthlings. "Aliens see we are ready to burst forth into the solar system," he replies. "It would be fair to assume they are trying to protect themselves by keeping tabs on their primitive neighbors. They are clearly much more advanced." He became interested in UFOs after ordering a book on the subject just to fill out a book order. "I thought it would be good for a laugh. But it wasn't funny, it was interesting. I decided to do a lot more reading." In his reading, he came across what he says is a "cosmic Watergate," a coverup by the Canadian and U.S. governments. He says a government report concluded that 20 per cent of 3,200 sightings couldn't be explained but that the accompanying press release said only three per cent were unexplainable. Something was out of whack. "It was the first glimmering of a coverup," he says.

Ron MacKay is to a band as a horse is to a carriage. The Truro, N.S., band leader first played in an orchestra when he was 10 years old and he's been involved in music since. This is his 20th year as director of the Truro Schools Band program



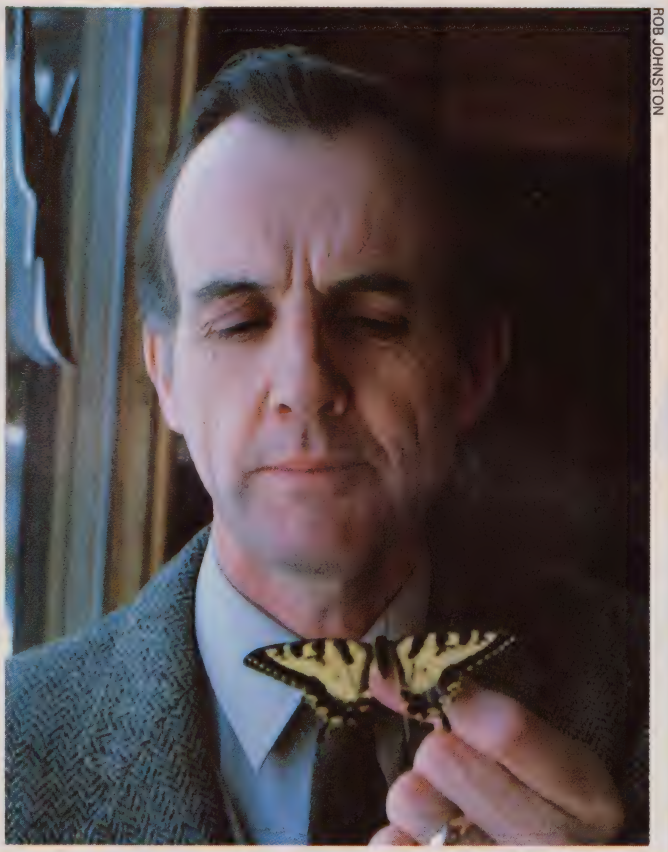
BRUCE TALBOT

MacKay: a remarkable record in school bands

and he's come a long way from his days as a cook in the navy, where he played in a military band. That was in 1946. In the navy, MacKay used to work with school children on weekends. He later agreed to become director of the high school band in Truro as a temporary measure but he's been doing it ever since. "I've always enjoyed working with youth," says MacKay. But these days young people have trouble finding time for playing in bands. "They used to be either in the band or athletics but today they have so many conflicting interests," he says. To celebrate what Helen Gruchy, president of the Truro Schools Band Auxiliary, calls MacKay's "remarkable record and his dedication and interest in music and the young people of this town," a variety of events have been planned. This month the 75 band members, and eight to 10 chaperones, are visiting another Truro — the one in Cornwall, England — as goodwill ambassadors for Nova Scotia. As for MacKay, he plans to keep working with school bands "until I can't do it anymore."

Whether you want to call him "the Sackville swapper" or "the man who traded Gary Carter," the Montreal Expos' general manager, **Murray Cook**, is one small-town Maritimer who has made a name for himself in the big city. Since he was named to run the Expos last September, Cook has been making lots of moves. He traded superstar catcher Carter for four New York Mets and has given Expos' fans a whole new team to watch. But making moves is nothing new for Cook. He was born in Sackville, N.B., but his family soon moved to Saint John. Then they moved to Fredericton where Cook, now 44, found his first love — baseball. "I grew up on the sandlots of Fredericton. We played ball every day and all day in the summer. I loved it." When he was 12, he lied about his age so he could attend a Brooklyn Dodgers' tryout camp in Fredericton. "I was the youngest kid there and I didn't do very well but it was a neat experience." The family moved to Florida when Cook was a teenager and he started his professional baseball career in 1962. He played shortstop for the Pittsburgh Pirates for three years, but his on-field talents weren't quite good enough. So he moved into management, where he stayed until 1982. He says "it's kind of fun" to be back in Canada and only one province away from his boyhood home. His father's family lives in St. Stephen and his mother's is near Moncton. He plans to stick with baseball for the rest of his life. "I still enjoy the whole atmosphere, being around the clubhouse and all that. Most kids outgrow that. I never did."

You can't afford to let your thoughts flutter when it comes to laying out flower beds. At least that's the approach **Bernard Jackson** takes at Memorial University's botanical gardens in St. John's because he wants the garden to serve two purposes. "Our major interest is the cultivation of plants," he explains, "but one of my particular interests is the management of butterflies." As a result, Oxen Pond, as the garden is called, is one of the few places in the world that plans flower beds with butterflies in mind. Jackson says each species of butterfly is fussy about the plants it lays eggs on so he uses those plants to attract the colorful insects to the garden. He has spent more than 12 years studying butterfly behavior and plans to publish a book eventually. As another season starts at the botanical garden, Jackson is anxious to see the results of his work blooming into butterfly habitats. Apart from continuing his butterfly studies, Jackson hopes to create an authentic English garden in Newfoundland some day. He says the most unusual plant at Oxen Pond is a Fair Maid of France which originated from a plant brought to Trinity, Bonavista Bay, more than 100 years ago. Thanks to Jackson's efforts, Oxen Pond is not only a choice spot for butterflies, it has become a favorite field trip destination for many St. John's schoolchildren.



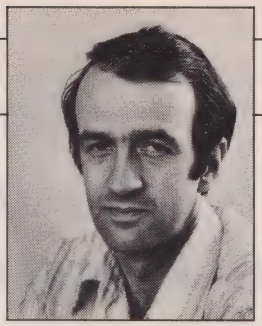
ROB JOHNSTON

Jackson: gardens blooming with butterflies



WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling.
Average per cigarette—Belvedere Extra Mild Reg.: "Tar" 10 mg, Nic. 0.8 mg; King Size: "Tar" 10 mg, Nic. 0.9 mg.

Let them eat crummy ethics: the moral root of starvation



One of my first assignments as a reporter back in the 1960s was to interview an Indian emissary of some sort who was in Halifax promoting tourism. There was drought and famine in many parts of India at the time and, perplexed, I asked him how he could square famine with tourism promotion.

Not to worry, he said. The food shortage had only to do with "peasant food" — grain and the like. There was actually plenty of "tourist food" available, so travellers need not worry. Then, in answer to another of my nonplussed questions, he said it seemed to him there was plenty of "surplus wealth" in the Maritimes which made it worth his while to make his pitch here.

My perplexity lingered. The part about the "tourist food" was clear enough — it contained a grim ethical judgement about the relative worth of rich and poor. As for surplus wealth in the Maritimes — especially 20 years ago — this was a startling revelation to me since the prevailing image, and self-image, of these parts was one of enduring poverty. Indeed, the notion was around, and has been repeated since, that the Atlantic Provinces were themselves in a Third World type of underdevelopment trap.

So the question is: are the Atlantic Provinces rich or poor? A question begged all the more by the information in this issue's cover stories to the effect that the Atlantic region gave more to Ethiopian relief than the national per capita average along the general principle, noted by aid workers, that "the poor give more."

The Indian gentleman was right in his second observation. There is — and was — surplus wealth in the Maritimes. But there's surplus wealth in India too. I presume he was the possessor of some himself. There's surplus wealth everywhere — even in Ethiopia, it seems, where the government spent $10 million last year to celebrate the 10th anniversary of its revolution. Surplus wealth, in fact, seems to be a condition of surplus poverty — not only the wealth of local potentates and landowners, but of the entire developed world vis-a-vis the poorer nations.

Essentially that relationship places us among the rich. Materially, even a person on welfare in this depressed corner of Canada has vast advantages over the average person in the Third World — being the recipient not only of a small income but of mostly free medical and education services. A person making the average Canadian industrial wage of some $20,000 a year is likely to be among the top 20 per cent of mankind's wage earners. Someone making the average Canadian salaried income of $24,000 has to be considered the possessor of considerable surplus wealth in world terms.

It was not always so. There were times when poverty was such that many starved in these parts. Although few or none may have starved in the Ethiopian manner — in which the body consumes itself until it runs out of fuel and cools off dead — the diseases that attend near-starvation wiped out almost an entire generation of native people in the mid 1800s; the trek to the cemetery with the coffin of an undernourished child was a common occurence during the strikes in the Cape Breton coalfields in the 1920s; and during the 1920s and '30s it was not uncommon in many parts of the Maritimes and Newfoundland as the fatal diseases that attend on malnourishment and poverty took hold. These conditions gave us our enduring images of poverty.

Before the great problem of world hunger and underdevelopment can be dealt with, the even greater problem of the arms race must be solved because that's where much of the world's "surplus wealth" is going these days

That this could have happened with the ocean full of fish and the land so productive — indeed, underused — seems mysteriously malign. It seems to speak, at the very least, for a gross lack of economic organization.

Technology has leaped ahead since then. There are all manner of machines now that produce marvelous things cheaply; there's fast transport of goods and people and mass communications; there's electricity, modern medicine and so on. Yet not one of these would be any good to the many if social attitudes hadn't changed too — if certain habits of power hadn't been broken with time. It wasn't just a lack of proper organization that caused people to starve. The children of the coalfields and the native people of 100 years ago died because of abuses of power. Because of the inhumanity, neglect, racism and class hatred of those who held power over their lives, they were denied the relative abundance around them.

Today there are still the underprivileged, but as a whole we wouldn't knowingly tolerate that people systematically starve among us. Television would bring us heart-rending images of the agony involved, and we could respond — giving ourselves and generating political pressure so that our governments give too.

The change has been dramatic — both in our attitudes and the structures and programs which have flowed from those attitudes, such as equalization, unemployment insurance, medicare and others.

If it can happen in Atlantic Canada, why not in the entire world? Why can't economic and political systems be arranged to respond to those in greatest need? We might be tempted to respond that this is in fact happening to some degree. We saw the pictures of the wretched of Ethiopia and responded. On the assumption that the aid has done some good — and we must assume that, although in proportion to the total problem it's a very small amount — it's an uplifting affair. It evokes at least the possibility that generosity and the higher elements of the human spirit generally can prevail over the usual barbarity, and ultimately perhaps even infuse the world's social and economic order. In total, the world does not lack food nor the capacity to produce it, as the aid people keep telling us. Rather, it lacks humanity.

Yet any hope in this regard is in reality quite thin. Before the great problem of world hunger and underdevelopment can be dealt with, the even greater problem of the arms race (and various local arms races, not to mention actual wars) must be solved because that's where much of the world's "surplus wealth" is going these days. At last count, the world's expenditures on arms was approaching a trillion dollars annually. The problem of poverty is staggering but so is that figure.

In the end, the world's greatest problems are all one and are traceable to a single cause: its crummy ethics.

"Small businesses create nearly all new jobs in Canada. Gulf Canada urges measures to enhance recognition and reward risks."

John Stoik
President and Chief Executive Officer, Gulf Canada Limited

Most new jobs in the 80s will be created, not by the industrial giants, but by Canada's myriad small businesses.

Gulf Canada buys goods and services from many thousands of these small businesses across the country. Most of our 2,000 and more dealers are themselves independent business people.

As both a customer and supporter of small business, we believe that Canada needs more of the entrepreneurial spirit. We believe that people who have the courage to take risks should be admired, encouraged and given every incentive feasible; for as they succeed, so will employment grow in the coming years.



John Stoik

Economists say Canadian productivity is getting better and that the economy will improve at least a little in the next year.

And yet, large companies are not expected to provide the number of new jobs that they have in the past. Reduced sales and tight profit margins during the recession forced many larger companies to cut back employment. Moreover, new technology, computers, automation have reduced the need for many jobs. In the period 1980-82, for example, there was an estimated net *loss* of 2,000 jobs among companies with more than 250 employees.

During the same period, smaller specialty businesses in the retail and manufacturing sectors have challenged big companies by being more productive and more cost-competitive.

Some Canadians who had an idea

(Selected from The Canadian Business Hall of Fame, assembled by Junior Achievement of Canada.)

Henry Birks *1840-1928*
Founder of Henry Birks and Sons

J. Armand Bombardier *1907-1964*
Inventor of the Ski-Doo

Senator Patrick Burns *1855-1937*
Pioneer in the meat-packing industry of Western Canada

David Dunkelman *1880-1978*
Founder of Tip Top Tailors

Timothy Eaton *1834-1907*
Founder of the T. Eaton Company

H.R. MacMillan *1885-1976*
Brought scientific logging to B.C., creating one of the world's foremost forest industries. Founder of MacMillan Bloedel Limited

James Armstrong Richardson *1885-1939*
Pioneer grain and investment dealer

The Right Honorable Lord Thomson Of Fleet *1894-1976*
Founded the Thomson organization

Joseph Vachon *1906-1966*
Revolutionized the pastry-making industry

New jobs in the 80s will be created mostly by small businesses

There are more than one million small- and medium-sized firms in Canada employing 250 people or less, providing some 4.5 million jobs. We purchase goods and services from nearly 50,000 of them.

The Canadian Federation of Independent Business says that, in the years 1980-82, small companies produced *all of the net* new jobs in Canada. About one new job in five was created by new firms, less than two years old.

Entrepreneurial enterprise – a growing Canadian trend

What kind of people are starting new businesses?

They come from all sorts of backgrounds and levels of training and education. For example,



College Pro Painters Limited® is a young business conceived by Greig Clark. He was working with a large packaged goods company when he got the itch to run his own show. Remembering past summer jobs, he conceived College Pro Painters, creating work for students and a healthy business for himself. College Pro Painters is now a franchised business, making opportunities for other entrepreneurs. With 175 franchises in Canada Greig's idea has generated 2,500 new jobs. In fact nearly all new jobs are being created in Canada today by small businesses. About one in five new jobs are developed by firms less than two years old. Gulf Canada urges this entrepreneurial spirit be encouraged, to boost small business and its great job-generating potential.

someone with an idea — a home cleaning service, a special kind of restaurant, a new kind of cookie — starts a business on a shoestring and builds it. Or senior executives leave large companies to set up their own operations — a new computer design, a new fast food chain. Indeed, some groups have bought money-losing plants or divisions from former employers and turned them around. Thousands of formerly unemployed Canadians have created their own jobs. And some 30 per cent of all small businesses are run by women.

Getting a new business airborne takes a lot of hard work, long hours and the nerve to take chances — characteristics beginning to emerge from the often-conservative Canadian psyche, and notable among new Canadians.

Our governments report a rising number of companies exporting for the first time — small firms making new jobs by tackling new markets.

Entrepreneurs need encouragement

When asked what the government can do for them, most people in small businesses would reply, "Please leave us alone to do our thing."

They are weary of the paperwork and red tape that consumes time they would better use making their businesses grow.

If governments truly want to support small business, they should provide a stable economic environment and encourage investment in these enterprises. Canadians have about *double* the rate of savings as Americans — an average of 12 per cent of income. Despite this massive pool of potential investment capital, investment in new ventures comes mainly from the entrepreneur's personal savings, family and friends.

Incentives for capital formation through breaks on capital gains, tax holidays for funds left in young businesses — these measures could coax out large quantities of the money that is today sleeping in bank accounts across the land.

Steps to simplify small business taxes are already promised by the federal government, but reforms are also needed for payroll taxes which inhibit job creation. The unemployment insurance, workers' compensation and pension plans take a hefty portion of business profits at the best of times. But when a business is losing money, the contribution comes directly from the owner's pocket.

Small business opportunities need to be *sold* to Canadians

Our educational system could do more to highlight small business. True, some of our business schools are now offering courses in entrepreneurship and small business, but our public and high schools have little to say on the subject. And little is taught about Canadians whose ideas and discoveries have swept the world. Almost all started small (see box). Junior Achievement of Canada operates hands-on business development programs for about 7,000 youngsters in 70 communities across the country.

Our schools could do more to turn some of their more adventurous students away from the comforting safety of large companies and toward more daring, entrepreneurial careers.

Despite some of the obstacles facing small business, the spirit of entrepreneurship seems to be alive and well in Canada. It is a spirit without which we could not function as a country or as a people.

For a copy of an address by John Stoik on the subject of small business, write:

Bob Fenner
Director — Public Affairs
Dept. 506M
Gulf Canada Limited
130 Adelaide St. W.
Toronto, Ontario M5H 3R6

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Saint John Trade and Convention Centre: deficits are the cost of being in the convention game

Fighting for the convention trade: an uncertain payoff

New convention centres were supposed to be a boon for the tourist trade. Their promoters remain optimistic, but so far the centres have been dogged by deficits and lack of business

by Francis Moran

Four expensive convention centres have opened in Atlantic Canada's capital cities in the past two years. One is in receivership, two are losing money and none are buzzing with business, which raises the question of whether they are all they were cracked up to be.

The facilities — the Saint John Trade and Convention Centre, the World Trade and Convention Centre in Halifax, the Prince Edward Sheraton International Hotel and Convention Centre in Charlottetown, and the Newfoundland Hotel in St. John's — were built because government officials feared the cities would be out of the game without "world-class" facilities for conventions, a business that is becoming increasingly important to the tourism industry in many North American cities.

But those who planned and built the centres must be disappointed if they thought the region would be flooded by thousands of big-spending national and international conventioneers. So far conventional hospitality, not conventions, has made up the bulk of the business. In Saint John, local business accounts for 70 per cent of the business. In Halifax, the World Trade and Convention Centre has been hosting business luncheons, seminars, local meetings and even wedding receptions. Before the Sheraton Prince Edward Hotel, which opened just a year ago, was ordered into receivership in February because of the developer's debts, a spokesman said it was attracting a fair share of the convention business. And officials at the hotel-based centre in Newfoundland gave the same story. But even so, most of their business was normal hotel hospitality.

Nonetheless, the convention market is seen to be ripe for the picking and politicians seem willing to have the public purse absorb deficits as a necessary cost of attracting business.

Daryl Wilson, finance commissioner for Saint John, which owns and operates the $7.5-million centre, says the annual $450,000 deficit, on operating expenses of $660,000, is the cost of being in the convention game. "The convention business is extremely competitive now and every large city is trying to attract tourism and conventions. Without this convention centre, we would not have been in the business at all. We would have been bypassed for many, many things. The project was undertaken in the full knowledge that it would lose money. It's losing money and I think that is to be expected."

At least Wilson and the citizens of Saint John know how much the centre costs them. In Halifax, the Trade Centre Ltd., the provincial crown corporation that runs the $28-million World Trade and Convention Centre, has never said how much the deficit will be for the first year and beyond. The centre finally opened its doors last year after many frustrating delays, such as a six-month strike by electricians and the loss of key marketing personnel, which forced constant revision of the first-year schedule. The deficit was first estimated at $1 million but delays and difficulties in finding tenants for its virtually empty 100,000-square-foot office tower could force that as high as $4 million, according to the Halifax Board of Trade.

The World Trade and Convention Centre's most vocal critics are Board of Trade president Ken Rowe, who says it is bad business, and New Democratic Party leader Alexa McDonough, who says it is bad politics. McDonough complains that the centre's board of directors includes two defeated Tory candidates. She has repeatedly questioned the centre's financing arrangements and asked about its deficit in the legislature. Rowe is also concerned about the board's makeup. Last year the Board of Trade urged the province to appoint representatives from the business community and the tourism industry.

But the empty office tower and the anticipated deficit annoy Rowe the most. "The Board of Trade negotiated for nearly two years trying to take over one floor and we couldn't get anyone to at-



Atlantic
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A SUPPLEMENT TO ATLANTIC INSIGHT, MAY 1985

New Brunswick

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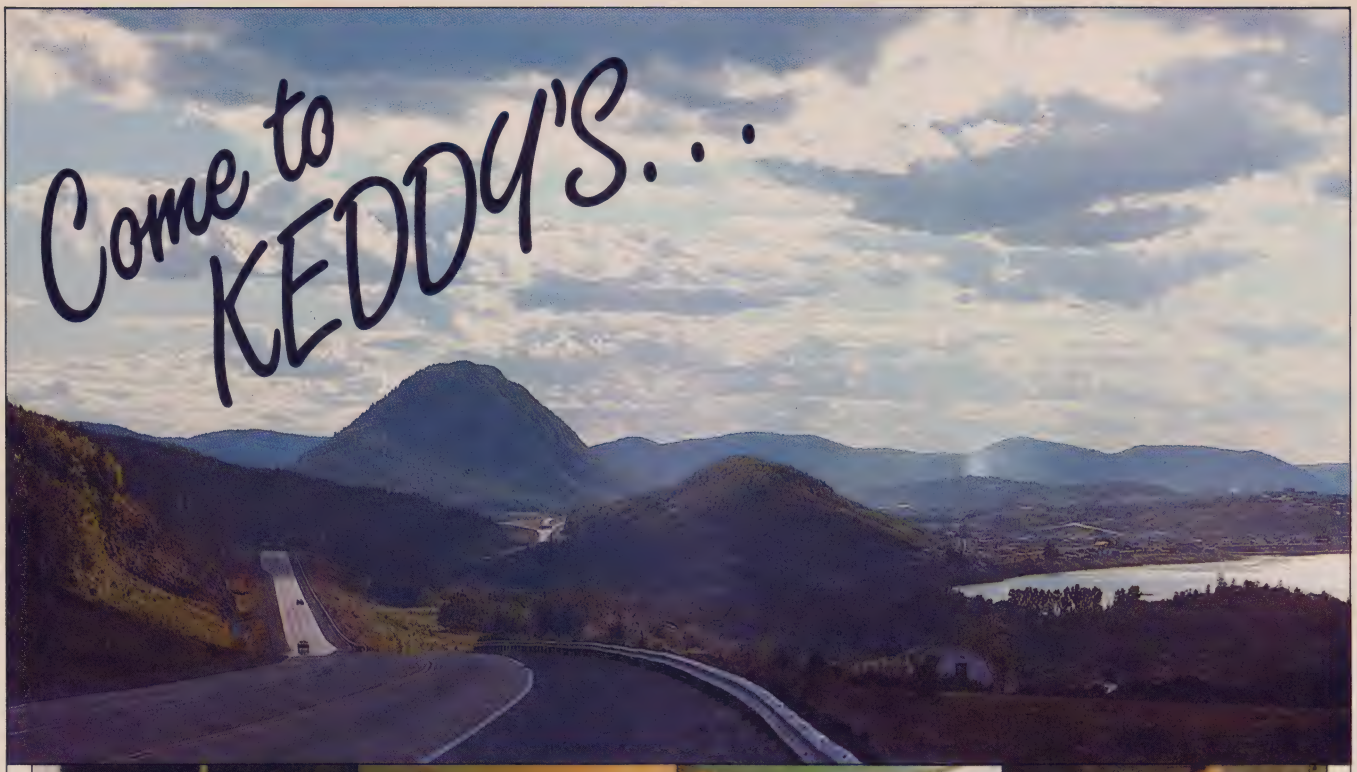




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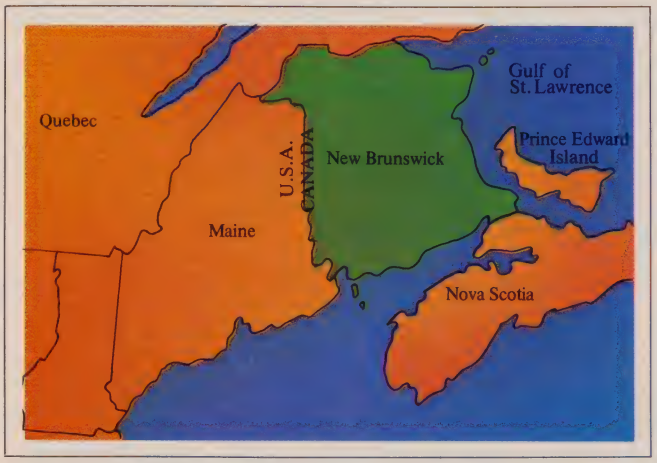
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New Brunswick: join us in the fun



New Brunswick is the last large, unspoiled recreational area on the eastern seaboard of North America, a place where 20th century influences have discreetly blended with the past.

This province is easy to get to and easy to tour, an all-seasons playground that has kept abreast of progress and the world's thrust toward the future. It has its share of the contemporary — the lyrics of the soul seekers, the dynamic energy of heavy metal rock and the compelling gospel beat — but it also has the quiet charm of rural countryside and the magnificent grandeur of the sea.

The 1,410 miles of wave-trimmed coastline symbolize the infinite variety and fascination of this province-by-the-sea. Twice each day the towering tides of Fundy rise as much as 50 feet to send rollers crashing against thrusting, rocky cliffs, tidal marshes and shingled coves. But the waters that lap endlessly along the long stretches of sandy beach in northeastern bays are gentler and the warmest north of the Carolinas.

Nine urban areas have populations of more than 10,000 but even the larger cities of Saint John, Moncton and the capital, Fredericton, offer the hospitality and friendliness of small towns.



New hotels rise in bustling developments and fast food outlets cater to those in a hurry, but there are also elegant dining rooms and the more relaxed pace of cosy heritage inns and the warmhearted welcome received at bed and breakfast accommodations.

Traffic and commerce move rapidly on highways and in ports, but covered bridges and toll-free river ferries form links to the past, along with picturesque lighthouses, like tall candles set in sea-carved coasts, still welcoming fisherfolk home from the sea.

New Brunswick is the closest part of the Maritimes to the rest of Canada and the United States. More than 696,000 Canadians live in this neat little rectangle, about 200 miles north and south by 150 miles east and west. They are attached to the rest of the country in a pact called confederation, along the base of Quebec's Gaspé and by a narrow neck of land to Nova Scotia. A ribbon of silver called the St. John River forms most of the unguarded U.S. border with the state of Maine.

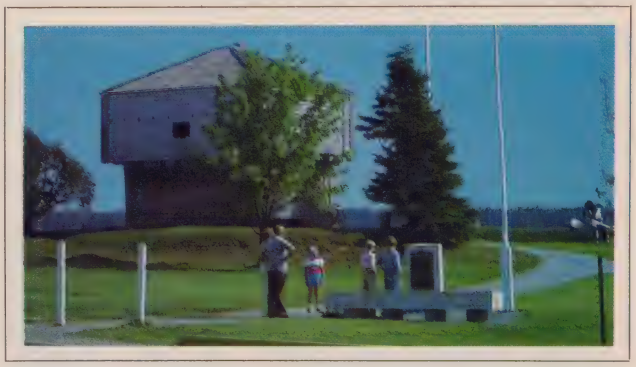
New Brunswick has continued a tradition of hospitality since 1534 when the intrepid French explorer Jacques Cartier came ashore along its northeast coast, pumped hands with the startled Indian natives and declared himself the first European tourist to visit this storied corner of North America.

It can truly be called the only bilingual province of Canada because the province has designated both French and English as official languages. Nearly 35 per cent of the people are French-speaking descendants of Acadian settlers and the influence of their cultural background has blended with that of the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists who came north from the United States during and after the American Revolution.

Later, Scots, Irish, Danes and Germans all melded in their distinctive flavors.

The province divides naturally into six areas, each different in many ways yet each inevitably interwoven into the historic tapestry of the whole. Each region — St. John River Valley, Acadian Coast, Southeast Shores, Miramichi Basin, Fundy Tidal Coast and Restigouche Uplands — is a complete vacation destination, a selection of attractions supported by a full range of services that makes it easy for visitors to relax and explore from a central base.

It's easy to feel at home among New Brunswick's neighborly people. Join in one of the many festivals, drop in at a community social or church supper, you'll be welcome and you'll probably be served some of the area's specialties made by the best local cooks. Crafts have flourished in this province and the variations in their development and styles are fascinating and informative for the creator and the observer. Visit an auction and get a close, personal peek into the past and maybe buy an instant heirloom.



Buildings are perhaps the most visual and revealing reflections of history and even geography. They are illuminations of political, military, religious and educational developments. The Martello Tower in Saint John, the blockhouse in St. Andrews and Fort Beausejour near Aulac are reminders of past fears, hostile tribes and nations and the skirmishes of war. The stately Parliament Buildings in the capital, Fredericton, and the courthouse in St. Andrews are monuments that still witness fiery words but eventually produce law and order. The spirit and mind can be nourished when peace reigns and Christ Church Cathedral, started in 1845 at Frederic-

ton, became the first new cathedral foundation on British soil since the Norman Conquest in 1066. One of the richest architectural designs in Eastern Canada was followed for the construction of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Edmundston. A simple meeting house for all faiths, built in 1821, still survives in Moncton. The Arts Building of the University of New Brunswick is the oldest university building still in use in Canada and the University of Moncton, the only French-language university in the province, is the location of a special Acadian Museum.

Some other museums show ways of life that have been important influences on New Brunswick and her people, like the Woodmen's Museum at Boiestown, the Miramichi Salmon Museum at Doaktown or the Salem Hillsborough Railway near Moncton.

Private homes trace modes of living on a smaller, more detailed scale and bring the everyday life of our ancestors into clearer focus. The New England houses of the Loyalists from Castine, Maine, were ferried to St. Andrews by barge during the American Revolution and impressive residences



built in the Georgian tradition still survive in the older areas of the province. Coastal homes facing the Bay of Fundy or the Miramichi are often topped by a widow's walk. Years ago in these windowed areas, many a seaman's wife waited anxiously for the glimpse of sail that meant the safe return of her husband and growing prosperity from the overseas trade.

The wooden houses that are omnipresent in our province — from neat, plain salt boxes, to gingerbread-trimmed Victorian residences, to cheery combinations of color that brighten even the simplest homes on the Acadian coast — indicate the miles of forest land that still exist as well as presenting exterior pictures of lives through the years. Maps for



walking tours to see the most notable and historic homes and buildings are furnished by some communities and provide an insight into the past and a pleasant way to spend an afternoon.

Imagination becomes vivid reality, history comes to life, at the re-created settlements of Kings Landing and Acadian Historical Village where present-day people, babies to seniors, play the roles of our ancestors, wearing their clothes, doing their chores, using their tools.

Children can move back into the past during the day but retire to the present at bedtime at either historical settlement, French or English, by attending the Visiting Cousins programs, a very special kind of summer recreation. Other, more traditional, camps also abound with individual sports, computer, riding, arts or music programs.

Children of all ages enjoy watching the antics of animals at zoos and wildlife parks. A game farm near Moncton is at famed Magnetic Hill, one of nature's oddities that allows cars to coast uphill backward (or forward!) without benefit of motor or push from the most skeptical.

New Brunswick has many curious natural phenomena, many related to the awesome, inexorable tides of Fundy — the Tidal Bore in Moncton, the Flower Pot Rocks at Hopewell Cape, the spooky caves near St. Martins, the Reversing Falls Rapids in Saint John and the Hole in the Wall on Grand Manan Island.

In the Picture Province you are never far from the charm and fascination of water. Softly rounded hills, scented by ubiquitous spruce and pine and tamarack, are reflected in myriad streams and lakes and slope gently into river valleys striped in the varied greens of farmland. It's easy to be close to nature here, either for a brief walk on a marked trail or camping in complete immersion wilderness. There is space to spare for all outdoor lovers — for fishing, hunting, canoeing, sailing, tenting. There are 57 provincial parks ranging from rugged Mt. Carleton surrounding the highest peak, 2,690 ft., to super year-round Mactaquac, from the well-equipped ski slopes of Sugarloaf to the sand and warmth of Parlee Beach. The different faces of the sea are dramatized at the national parks — Kouchibouguac with 16 miles of sand dunes and Fundy with craggy heights high above rambunctious Fundy tides.

New Brunswick really has two climates. In the summer, air-conditioning is provided by the ocean for coastal areas, keeping them some degrees cooler than average, but the effect is reversed to moderate winter's chill. Inland temperatures often reach into the 90s F on warm summer days but after brilliant sunsets usually drop back to the comfortable-for-sleeping 60s F.

The seasons are sharply defined with the dramatic, glorious blaze of autumn foliage replacing summer's softer rainbow hues within several weeks. Later an icy, crystal land of silver appears, sometimes masked by swirling drifts of snow that in their turn become the springtime scented drifts of blooming fruit trees.

At Tourist Information Centres throughout the province, visitors can talk to experienced travel counsellors about things to do, places to go and how to get there. Provincial centres provide Dial-A-Nite, a telephone service that allows people to call without charge for reservations at motels, hotels and privately operated campgrounds. There is also a year-round, toll-free information system. Call 1-800-561-0123 from anywhere in the United States or Canada except New Brunswick where the number is 1-800-442-4442.



Bel Photo, Edmundston

The Acadian Suite
La Troupe folklorique du Madawaska
Director: Sister Henriette Raymond

La Suite acadienne
La Troupe folklorique du Madawaska
Directrice: Soeur Henriette Raymond

"Remember that the most beautiful things in the world are the most useless: peacocks and lilies for instance."

- John Ruskin

Department of Historical and Cultural Resources
Province of New Brunswick

Ministère des Ressources historiques et culturelles
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Beaches prove skeptic wrong

by Kim Lindsay

To many people the availability and quality of beaches is *the* major consideration when planning a vacation. I must confess I am such a person. If there aren't good beaches in a potential vacation destination, I simply don't go. It is that important to me.

In 1984 my husband, two daughters and I headed for Eastern Canada in response to some photographs that extolled the virtues of beaches in New Brunswick. To say the least we were skeptical. We knew New Brunswick had beaches, but we were also aware that the province had the Bay of Fundy with its cold water...the kind that makes your legs ache when you go in up to your knees. Mind you, it is a great area for beachcombing and the children had so much fun in the waves they didn't mind the temperature.

But the children had studied New Brunswick in social studies and were keen to visit Kings Landing, to see the whales that frequent the waters around Grand Manan Island and the pictures of the beaches did look inviting. We loaded up the camping gear in the station wagon.... I packed my bathing suits and suntan oil (the one I had bought in Florida the previous spring that guaranteed "your darkest tan ever"). Returning from vacation without a tan is tantamount to committing a crime. All that money and energy and nothing to show for it.

John and the girls agreed to travel first down the east coast of New Brunswick where several salt water beaches were supposed to be. The photographs did not lie or misrepresent the province's east coast. We were more than pleasantly surprised because the beaches were great and the water was warm.

For me salt water has always been the secret ingredient to a great tan.

On a week day we almost had the entire beach at Val Comeau to ourselves. It was near a French community called Tracadie. The children played in the water, built castles and collected shells. John dozed, swam and did a little appreciative "watching." I got a burn — I don't use sunscreen even though I know I should. Our New Brunswick vacation was off to a successful start.

We camped at Val Comeau for days and enjoyed the plen-

tiful fresh seafood. I slept poorly because of my burn but it didn't matter because I had turned brown by the third day. Of course John and the children, who don't really care about tans, were brown as berries. With no thought about work we were happy and completely relaxed, vacationing in New Brunswick was a good idea.

With mixed feelings of regret and anticipation we packed up our camping gear and headed down the coast to Kouchibouguac National Park. On the way we saw several signs indicating beach areas. I no longer questioned the signs, I knew a beautiful sandy beach was situated at the end of the road. Most New Brunswick beaches tend to be underused — I guess you could say they're just waiting to be discovered.

After a two-hour drive with stops enroute at an historic farm, a fishermen's memorial and a roadside stand for fresh vegetables, Kouchibouguac was even better than we expected.

We set up the camper, packed a lunch and headed for the beach. I have an unofficial vacation rule to be on the beach on a sunny day by noon, at the very latest.

The beach was superb and extended for over 16 miles along the coast. We spent the next few days here and rented bikes, went on a nature walk, swam, beachcombed and tried windsurfing. I got a few bruises but they didn't show under my dark tan.

I even felt as if a few of those unwanted pounds were disappearing. The water was so warm and inviting that I found myself joining John and the girls for swimming races and playing in the water. Swimming is effective exercise and salt water certainly makes it easy.

Three days later we again headed further down the coast. The beaches here were equally good, perhaps busier due to their close proximity to the city of Moncton — but still not overcrowded. There seems to be a shortage of accommodation close to the beach but once New Brunswick beaches are discovered cottages and cabins will become more readily available.



We arrived at Parlee Beach in Shediac the day of a sand sculpture contest. You should have seen some of the creations. It is amazing what can be made with sand and a little imagination.

By this time we were ready for some urban conveniences. Another of my vacation rules is that we don't camp the whole time. Using Moncton as a base we spent the next few days visiting a different beach each day. The girls loved Sandy Beach in Cap Pelé where a waterslide was an added bonus.

It should not come as a surprise that this province has fantastic warm, salt water beaches. For years vacationers have headed to P.E.I. for sun and sand, but a glance at the map shows how much of New Brunswick's shoreline also borders Northumberland Strait.

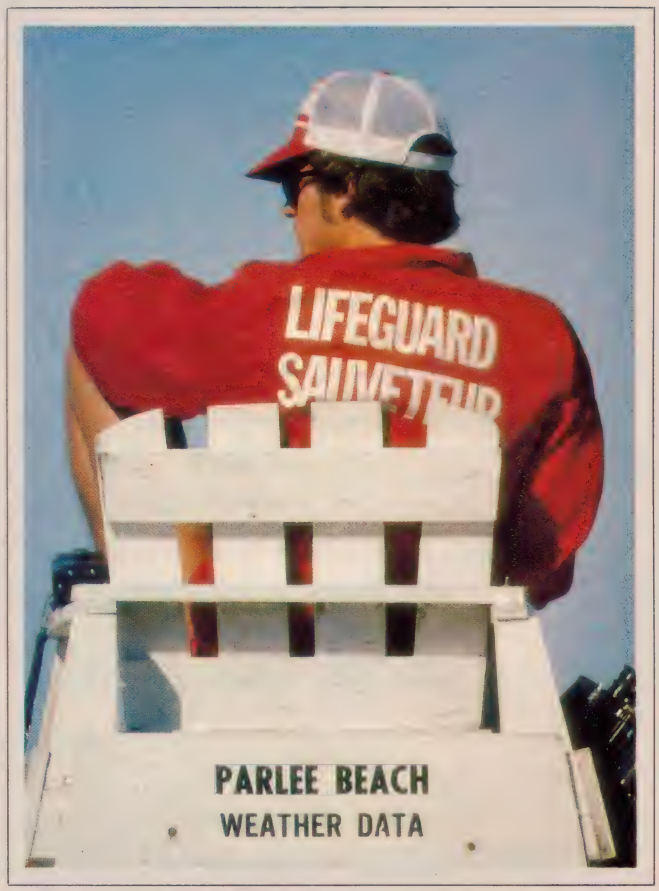
Our next destination was Grand Manan Island in the lower Bay of Fundy, and the girls were excited about the possibility of seeing a whale. Again we were not disappointed — we were thrilled to see several of these gigantic creatures spouting.

Kings Landing was also a hit for the whole family and, although we were reluctant, it was time to head home.

But we had our photographs, great memories and best of all, I had my "darkest tan ever."

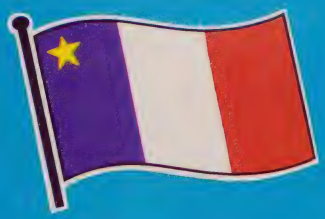






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The Village Historique Acadien is an attempt to recreate, within the space and period described to nearest possible historical accuracy, a settlement of Acadia in the years 1780-1880. The "Village" illustrates the culture and life of a people who faced many difficulties in its struggle for survival. This is reflected as much in the choice and ordering of the buildings as in the efforts expended to revive the trades, costumes and traditions proper to the Acadians of that period.

Choice of the site, along the "Rivière du Nord" away from neighbouring townships, and consequently any modern construction, was motivated by the proximity of the "levées" and the "aboiteaux". This way of draining the marshes in order to make them proper for cultivation earned the Acadians the title of "défricheurs d'eau, or marshland settlers".

Caraquet, New Brunswick



VILLAGE HISTORIQUE ACADIEN

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Acadian Coast

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Including the Nepisiguit Region, City of Bathurst, Acadian Peninsula and communities of Caraquet, Shippagan and Tracadie

The essence of this region is the assertion of the Acadian heritage and its link to the sea. Geographically, it extends from Nepisiguit Bay along the craggy northeast coast to the tip of Miscou Island and then south along Northumberland Strait to the Miramichi Basin.

To the first European explorers who visited the area in the 1500s it was a land of plenty with abundant fish and waterfowl. In the 1700s it became home to thousands of Acadians fleeing oppression after the British takeover of "Acadie." The ensuing deportation of Acadians in 1755 marked the end of a long struggle between Britain and France for control of this area of North America.

Despite great hardship, the Acadians have maintained great spirit and *joie de vivre* (translated love of life). This combined with a proud and storied heritage provides a distinctive character to the Acadian Coast. It has been described as "a vacation abroad with at home convenience."

Other features of the Acadian Coast include one of the most metal-rich areas in Canada, many salt-water beaches, deepsea fishing excursions for giant bluefin tuna (world records have been set), quality handcrafts and fresh seafood. *Bon Appétit!*

Route 11 is the major highway.

The Nepisiguit Region is the first major destination area when entering from the Restigouche Uplands. It includes the land surrounding the bay where the Nepisiguit River empties into the Baie des Chaleurs.

The region is an important mining centre with a high percentage of Canada's known commercial deposits of zinc, lead and silver.

Route 134 follows the coast to communities such as **Belledune, Pointe Verte, Petit-Rocher, Nigadoo** with its fine handcraft centre at La Fine Grobe and nearby zoo and **Beresford** where a provincial park features a beach.

Bathurst — heart of the bay

Bathurst, the only city in this region, is located at the mouth of the Nepisiguit River where Routes 11 and 134 intersect. It was the site of an early settlement established by Nicholas Denys, governor of the Acadian Coast and author of one of the first books about the area published in France around 1672. Denys is buried in the Gowan Brae area of the city and a memorial has been erected to him. An important industrial centre, Bathurst boasts the largest zinc-producing mines in the world. Check at a tourist information centre on the availability of tours. A war museum is of interest and Tetagouche and Pabineau falls are located nearby.

Youghall Provincial Park with its beach and marina is a popular recreation area. There are also other beaches close at hand. Bird-watching may be enjoyed and a bird sanctuary is found near by. A farmers' market is held during the summer and marinas welcome visiting boaters. East of Bathurst, at the junction of Routes 11 and 340 is the community of Janeville. Here on a two-hectare (five-acre) site, a restored grindstone mill represents the preservation of a bygone era. Visitors are welcome.

Further east, Route 135 leads to **St. Leolin** and **Paquetville**. Following the rugged coast overlooking the Baie des Chaleurs, Route 11 leads past unique rock formations such as Pokeshaw Island to the **Acadian Peninsula**. The peninsula begins at Grande-Anse and extends along the coast to Neguac. Although French is the common language here, most residents speak English as well. It is here that Acadian culture may be truly experienced and enjoyed.

Settled in 1810, **Grande-Anse** has a municipal park that provides a scenic lookout. A museum and art gallery featuring the history of the Roman Catholic Church and its popes is scheduled to open in the summer of 1985.

There are also beaches in the area.

The **Acadian Historical Village**, located just off Route 11 between Grande-Anse and Caraquet, is the major attraction in the peninsula.

It is a re-created settlement that brings to life the story of the Acadians and depicts in vivid detail their way of life during the century from 1780 to 1880. Traditional trades and crafts have been revived and throughout the large riverside site visitors have the opportunity to visit with the blacksmith, cobbler, wheelright, broom maker, printer and many others practising their craft in the manner of their forefathers. Village "residents" create items that were necessary for survival — they card wool, weave cloth, make soap and brooms, dry fish and preserve vegetables and meat.

On the site, an ancient diking system, "aboiteaux," is in operation. It was built to reclaim sea marshes to be used for farmland which could provide vital crops.

Recent additions to the many complexes on site include a working grist-mill and the Theriault home. Other buildings include a church, school, tavern and several houses — all staffed with "residents" in period costume eager to welcome you into the 1800s.

Acadian food is featured at the cafeteria in the modern reception centre. An audio-visual presentation provides background to the Acadian story and their struggle for survival. A gift shop is a showcase for Acadian crafts. Throughout the summer special events and celebrations are scheduled, including a children's program.

Between the Acadian Village and Caraquet, Route 325 travels inland to **Bertrand**.

Back on Route 11, **Caraquet**, often referred to as "the heart of modern Acadia," was founded in 1758 by Acadians who had escaped deportation. Today Caraquet has one of the province's largest commercial fishing fleets and fresh seafood is abundant. A fish market on the wharf is a popular stop for those who like to prepare their own. The town is also the home of the province's only fisheries school. Caraquet is the central port for deepsea fishing excursions and several boats are available for fishing the giant bluefin tuna and other fish.

Sightseeing boat tours of the bay are also available.

The art of boat building is practised in the Caraquet area with some families tracing their history in this occupation for many generations.

A museum portrays Acadian history and the Sainte-Anne-du-Bocage Shrine pays a special tribute to these brave people. On August 15, the national Acadian holiday, thousands of descendants of the original Acadian settlers make a pilgrimage to the shrine.

Route 145 continues along the coast to **Bas-Caraquet** where boat tours depart from the Marina and Port de Plaisance.

A sidetrip via Routes 345 and 113 leads to the lovely coastal communities of Shippagan and Lamèque and on to Miscou Island.

Shippagan, an important commercial fishing centre, is the home of the Marine Centre which provides an in-depth study of the Gulf of St. Lawrence's marine life and the area's fishing industry. Deepsea fishing charters are available.

The harvesting of peat moss is an im-

portant industry and tours are available. Swimming may be enjoyed at Shippagan Provincial Park.

A bridge crosses a narrow channel to **Ile Lamèque** where peat moss is also harvested. The town of Lamèque is the largest centre and here the *Paradis des Animaux* (wildlife park) is a popular stop for children . . . of all ages. Deepsea fishing excursions and swimming are available in the area.

Miscou Island, at the northernmost tip of the province, has the charm and tranquility only a remote and sparsely populated island can provide. The island's lighthouse has been in continuous operation since 1856 and it has tremendous value as both an historic site and a strategic navigational beacon. The island has seemingly endless stretches of sandy beach, yet to be discovered but there to be enjoyed. It is a popular locale for bird-watching. A toll-free ferry links the island to the New Brunswick mainland.

Tracadie on Route 11 was named for an Indian word meaning ideal place to camp . . . and it is. Val Comeau Provincial Park on the outskirts of the town near the community of Sheila offers both camping facilities and a salt water beach. A local museum features the history of the area.

Inland, via Route 135, at St. Isidore there is a small museum.



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Travelling south, side roads ofte ı lead to treasured coastal delights for those who like to explore.

In the small community of **Sheila** (locally pronounced Shy-la) there is a shrine and nearby at Tabusintac a museum highlights local history.

Neguac is the last community in the Acadian Coast and from here a causeway leads to a provincial park and beach. Boat tours are also available in the area.

Route 11 continues to Chatham/ Newcastle and the **Miramichi Basin**.

Historic Sites and Museums

Bathurst
Herman J. Good V.C. Memorial Museum
Legion Hall, 575 St. Peter Avenue
Telephone: (506) 546-3135

Caraquet
Acadian Historical Village
Route 11, 10 km west of Caraquet
Telephone: (506) 727-3467

Acadian Museum
15 St. Pierre Blvd., east
Telephone: (506) 727-3269

Sainte-Anne-Du-Bocage Shrine
Route 11, west end of town

Grande-Anse
The Popes' Museum and Art Gallery
184 Rue Acadie
Telephone: (506) 732-3003
Scheduled to open June, 1985

St. Isidore
Le Musée de St. Isidore
Route 135 (near Post Office)
Telephone: (506) 358-6322

Shippagan
Marine Centre
Route 113
Telephone: (506) 336-4771

Tabusintac
Tabusintac Centennial Memorial
Library and Museum
Route 11
Telephone: (506) 779-9261

Tracadie
Tracadie Historical Museum
Académie Ste-Famille, Couvent St.
Telephone: (506) 395-2212



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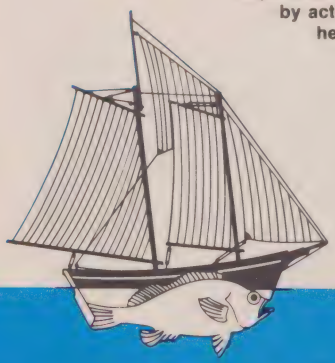
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MARINE CENTRE



Tides of Fundy

Samuel de Champlain was indeed a brilliant explorer, geographer, colonizer and writer but because he didn't know about the mighty tides of Fundy he got his feet wet.

All this happened in 1604 while the French adventurer was standing on what was to become the New Brunswick shore of the Bay of Fundy admiring that vast expanse of water he had just transversed.

Champlain came from a long line of fishermen and sailors and was educated as a navigator. He had visited the West Indies and Mexico and other parts of the world and was familiar with average tidal action. But he soon learned that the Bay of Fundy tides are, to use popular modern phraseology, something else again.

Champlain didn't know it at the time, but as he scanned the horizon an estimated one hundred billion tons of briny water was preparing to make its way toward shore at the turn of the tide. This onslaught of water is almost equal to the average 24-hour flow of all the rivers in the world. It is possible to see such a spectacular sight twice a day almost anywhere along the southern coast of New Brunswick. These tides surge from the open Atlantic through the rocky portals of the Bay of Fundy every 12 hours and 30 minutes.

Tremendous tides that compare to those in the Bay of Fundy have been recorded on the coast of Siberia, at Ungava Bay and in the Bristol Channel. However, not as much water is moved at these locations as in Fundy.

At the bay's eastern extremity spectators have seen the highest tides ever recorded anywhere. The tide here has been measured at 52½ feet, the equivalent height of a four-storey building and farther than the distance from the pitcher's mound to home plate on a baseball diamond. And it's not the distance travelled up the beach, it is all in the depth of the water.

On its swift way to shore the tide climbs barnacle-crusted legs of wooden wharves in communities along the jagged perimeter of the bay, swells tiny creeks, submerges reefs and sand bars, beaches and mud flats and attacks old Acadian dikes. At the head of the bay the water can rise one foot in seven minutes. Having done all this, it slowly rolls back to the Atlantic to take a rest and gather strength for another assault.

These tides have not only left their indelible mark on the

people who inhabit Fundy's coastal and island communities, but tangible evidence of an awesome power that manifested itself since the world began. Down the eons of time these tides have sculpted the Flower Pot Rocks at Hopewell Cape, quarried the echo caves at St. Martins, powered the world's second largest whirlpool, Old Sow, off Deer Island, and continue to program the daily arrival and departure of the Tidal Bore of the Petitcodiac River.

And just to show off a rather distorted sense of humor, the tides charge the mouth of the mighty St. John River so violently twice each day that the rapids there retreat in disorder, causing them to reverse direction and forcing the river to flow backward. The action of the tides is felt as far as Fredericton some 60 miles inland.

Fundy tides are the highest in the world because of the shape of the bay.

The tidewater comes in normally just as it does everywhere else when it enters the Bay of Fundy at its widest point. But the farther up it travels the more it changes — the water literally piling up as it moves up the funnel-shaped bay. It is, in effect, squeezed by the ever-narrowing sides and the constant shallowing of the bottom, forcing the water higher up the shore.

Another reason why the Fundy tides are so high is that the low or ebb tide running out of the bay collides with the new, incoming high tide, combining forces to make a higher wave coming in. This combination of wave forces is called resonance.

Perhaps this might help explain the tidal action. Imagine a swimming pool full of water tilting back and forth. As the rhythm of the moving water begins to "resonate" within the sides and bottom of the pool, a series of small, well-timed pushes will send water pouring over the edge. The length and depth of the basin determine its particular rhythm. The water of the Bay of Fundy rocks from one end to the other in time with the water in the Atlantic Ocean.

The mechanics of tides is a complex subject, but it's the pull of the moon that does most of the work. Sometimes the sun gives a hand when the moon and sun are in phase, or lined up with the earth. This occurs about twice a month, once at the new moon and again when the moon is full. The resulting tides are some 20 per cent higher than normal. These are called spring tides which has nothing to do with the season of the year but simply means "when waters spring up from the sea." In between these tides are lower ones called neap from the Anglo-Saxon word meaning sparse or scanty.

The sea has always played a major role in the development of New Brunswick, providing her people an industry, a playground and a source of tribulation. The Fundy area has been greatly influenced by them. Ships must wait for the tide to rise before they can enter Fundy's ports or sail from them. The tide governs fishing and influences the weather. By pushing depth-chilled water to the top where it collides with sun-warmed air, it air-conditions the summers and hatches fog banks.

Why are the tides of Fundy so high? How do they work?

Dulse, an edible seaweed, is a nutritious and tasty product that must be harvested during low tide. Grand Manan Island, located 12 miles off the New Brunswick mainland in the Bay of Fundy, is the source of almost all of North America's supply of dulse.

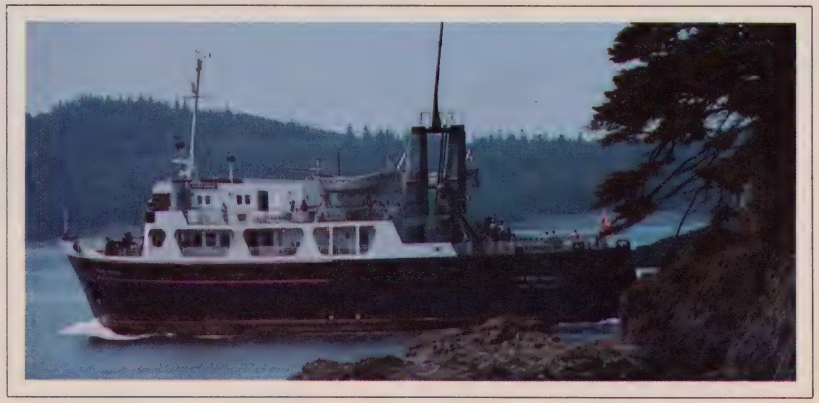
It is picked during neap or low tide, when its purple color can be seen above the waterline, and then dried. Dulse, pronounced DULS by the locals, clings clean and smooth over the rocks, covering them completely in some places. Experienced pickers find the best, cleanest, long-stranded dulse between the rocks rather than on top.

A great deal of herring fished along the Fundy Coast is also dependent on the tides. Many fishermen employ a unique technique using weirs (locally pronounced wares). Long poles are placed in the water on the floor of the bay and then wrapped in a circular pattern with net. A school of herring swimming with the tide becomes caught in the circular design of the net and cannot escape. The fishermen then "seine" or empty the weir. Visitors travelling along the Fundy Coast wonder what those "things" in the water are, yet the weirs appear in numerous photographs.

The Bay of Fundy has one of the most impressive sea-life







populations to be found anywhere in the world. A Federal Fisheries Research Station in St. Andrews is continually conducting studies on the many and varied species — from lobster and sea anenomes to whales and plankton.

Adjacent to the research station, an aquarium has displays that explain the tides and several tanks with inhabitants from the Bay of Fundy.

There have been a number of on-again-off-again schemes to harness the tides of Fundy. In 1919 a young engineer, Dexter Cooper, a native of New York who used to spend his summers on Campobello Island, had a vision that would have, if implemented, harnessed the tides and supplied cheap electrical energy to a waiting continent.

A Saint John engineer, Wallace R. Turnbull, inventor of the first variable-pitch airplane propellor, was equally convinced that utilizing the tidal movements of Passamaquoddy Bay on the Maine-New Brunswick border held the answer to all the power needs of the Atlantic Provinces and New England.

These ingenious men weren't the first to seriously consider tidal energy. A mill partially powered by tidal force was built under the instruction of Sieur de Poutrincourt at Port Royal in 1609, three years after Champlain established Canada's first settlement on an island in the St. Croix River. Two tidal-energized grist mills were operated on Passamaquoddy Bay before 1800 and it is known that there were at least two tide mills in the Saint John area.

The closest New Brunswick has ever come to witnessing a commercial-scale Fundy tidal power reality was in the mid-1930s when the Quoddy Plan, authorized by executive order of U.S. President Roosevelt, was started for building a two-dam system in Passamaquoddy Bay near Eastport, Maine. Roosevelt was a summer resident of Campobello who knew the tides from his boyhood yachting days. However, on April 15, 1936, the president announced the discontinuation of the project.

When you venture on to the Fundy shore when the sea is calm you're in for an unusual experience; you will seem to be surrounded by an unnatural stillness, an uneasy quiet punctuated only by the plaintive call of a gliding seagull or the mournful dirge of a channel buoy.

It is now that you can hear the tide as it comes in, surmounting minor barriers and gurgling over into small depressions beyond.

While mankind presses its apprehensive face against the windowpane of tomorrow, the flowing treasure known as the tides of Fundy continues moving in a mighty swell in and out, back and forth, in an eternal rhythm orchestrated under the influence of the moon.





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Spectacular seascapes, spouting whales, rugged shoreline, curious coves, unique fishing weirs, gentle fisherfolk and Canada's oldest city — this is the Fundy Tidal Coast. It extends across the southern shore of New Brunswick from the eastern corner of Maine to the western boundary of Fundy National Park. It is characterized by the tremendous Fundy tides — the highest in the world.

Samuel de Champlain visited here in 1604 and established a winter settlement on a tiny island in the St. Croix River. Now 381 years later the island is an international historic site.

The thousands of United Empire Loyalists who settled the area following the American Revolution have exerted the greatest influence on the rich heritage of this region. These Loyalists travelled great distances, often under very difficult conditions, to begin a new life in a new land where they could remain loyal to the British monarchy.

The influx of the Loyalists prompted the incorporation of Canada's first city, Saint John, in 1785.

The combination of charming seaside communities, the Fundy Isles, the old Loyalist port of Saint John and the ever-present Fundy tides makes this coast a vacation gem for those seeking a unique destination.

The major highway is Route 1, although side roads often lead to treasured seaside views.

St. Stephen is a major entry point for visitors travelling east from the United States. During the War of 1812 residents of this border town loaned gun powder, intended for the town's defence, to their "enemy" neighbors across the river in Calais, Me., to use for July 4th celebrations. Today both communities remain as symbols of international friendship and co-operation.

The world's first chocolate bar was created here by the founder of Ganong's candy factory.

The history of Charlotte County is chronicled in a museum. Oak Bay Provincial Park offers camping facilities and a salt water beach in a sheltered cove. Horseback riding is available in the area and a farmers' market is held during the summer months.

A sidetrip from here through charming rural communities such as Pleasant Ridge and Rollingdam leads to six covered bridges — a great day trip for those who like to explore.

Routes 3 and 4 travel through woodland to the St. John River Valley.

Route 1 overlooks the spectacular seascapes of Passamaquoddy Bay. Dochet's Island, the small island in the St. Croix River where Champlain and Sieur De Monts spent their first winter in America, may also be seen from the highway.

St. Andrews, accessible via Route 127, is a lovely resort town on the coast with a charming New England atmosphere. It is one of the province's oldest towns and was founded in 1783 by United Empire Loyalists. Many of these early settlers brought their homes in pieces aboard barges from Castine, Maine, and reassembled them in St. Andrews where three still stand. There are more than 250 buildings dating back to the 1800s with several surviving from the 1700s. A walking tour along tree-lined streets to admire these architectural gems is a pleasant way to spend an afternoon. The landscape is dominated by the turrets of the imposing Algonquin Hotel. It was built in the early 1800s by Canadian railway magnate, William Van Horne.

The Huntsman Marine Laboratory and Aquarium provides insight into life in the tremendous depths of the Bay of Fundy through live specimens, displays and audio visual presentations. A "Please Touch Tank" and playful harbor seals have special appeal for children. Important research, including the development of blue lobster, is carried out at the adjacent Federal Fisheries Research Station. Golf, tennis, sailing, hiking, swimming and saltwater fishing are available for recreation. Arts, crafts and nature interpretation courses are offered at the Sunbury Shores Arts and Nature Centre. Several individuals creating quality craft items reside and work in the area and many quaint shops are found in the town.

A good example of Georgian architecture, the Ross Museum is the home of an impressive collection of antiques and porcelains. Other attractions of historic interest in the area include the County Courthouse, Greenock Church, with vivid hand-carved, green oak foliage on its steeple, and a blockhouse that is a national historic site.

A farmers' market and fish markets ensure great food. Boat tours and sightseeing cruises may be arranged.

Travelling east along the coast, you will find **St. George,** where a "monster" is reputed to reside in Lake Utopia. Fact or fiction — no one knows. A fish ladder below the dam enables salmon to complete their journey upriver to spawn. Granite quarried here around 1875 was shipped great distances for a cathedral in Boston and the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. One of Canada's oldest graveyards is found here.

Just off Route 1, **Blacks Harbour** is the ferry terminal for the Grand Manan Island. It is also an important fish processing centre.

The Isles of Fundy

This lovely trio of beautiful and tranquil islands is situated in the western extremity of the Bay of Fundy. Each a maritime world in miniature, Campobello, Deer and Grand Manan islands are vacation treasures that must be experienced to be appreciated.

Deer Island, surrounded by a mosiac of smaller islands, is accessible by free ferry from Letete on the New Brunswick mainland. Fishing has traditionally been the mainstay of the economy and lobster canneries were established here as early as 1873. The island provides many opportunities for outdoor activities including bird- and whale watching, scuba diving, hiking and rockhounding. Boat tours are available. Offshore the "Old Sow," the world's second largest whirlpool, illustrates the power of the tides of Fundy. A toll ferry connecting with Deer Island makes daily crossings to Campobello Island during the summer months.

Campobello Island was called the "beloved isle" by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who spent many a summer here. It may be reached by a toll-free international bridge from Lubec, Me.

Roosevelt International Park features the 34-room cottage that belonged to the former U.S. president. Visitors are welcome. The island has a rather unusual past in that it remained the feudal fief of a dynasty of Welsh seamen until the late 1800s, when it became "the place" for summer homes of wealthy American families.

Mementoes of early settlers are found in the Campobello Library. Herring Cove Provincial Park has a challenging golf course, a long stretch of pebbly beach and camping facilities. Strategically placed



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lighthouses guide ships through treacherous passages as they head for port and add a distinctive and sometimes stark beauty to the shoreline.

Grand Manan Island, well-known and with a character all its own, is the largest and most remote of the three Fundy Isles. Ferries make the one-and-a-half-hour crossing several times daily to and from the New Brunswick mainland. Visitors are advised to check schedules and have accommodation reservations if an overnight stay is planned.

The island has much to offer visitors who enjoy peace, quiet and outdoor activity. A bird-watchers' paradise, Grand Manan was visited by world-renowned ornithologist James Audubon, and he did many of his sketches here. More than 275 species have been sighted in the area. Whale watching, hiking, photography, painting and rockhounding are popular island pastimes. Boat tours and excursions may be arranged for better vantage points for some activities. Several lighthouses and colorful smokehouses make ideal subjects for artists.

The island itself is a unique geological formation as it consists of two different types of rock. At Red Point the contrast is quite evident in a cliff along the beach. Fishing is the major occupation and fresh seafood is plentiful. Dulse, an edible seaweed is also harvested on the island and exported around the world. A health spa is on the island.

Communities on the island include **North Head,** which is the island ferry terminal; **Grand Harbour,** where the Allan Moses bird collection and an impressive marine gallery are an integral part of a local museum, and **Seal Cove** with Anchorage Provincial Park and a bird sanctuary near by.

A free ferry crosses a narrow channel to White Head Island.

On the New Brunswick mainland Route 1 leads to the city of Saint John. It follows the coast through tidal bogs, where stunted spruce may be more than 100 years old, and on to blueberry country. At Pocologan it is not unusual to see scores of clam diggers at work during low tide. From late-June to mid-July the highway is bordered with blankets of lupins — colorful flowers in varying shades of pink, purple and white. New River Beach, with its long stretch of sandy shoreline, features camping facilities and the Barnaby Head Nature Trail. Although the water of the Bay of Fundy is refreshingly cool, children love to play in the waves.

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Route 790, the old coastal road, leads to the fishing villages of Chance Harbour, Maces Bay and Dipper Harbour before rejoining Route 1 at Musquash.

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New Brunswick's largest, Saint John is reborn. Major restoration projects in the historic downtown area and exciting new developments are a testament to a city that is steeped in history, yet keenly progressive and discreetly combines the two. Market Square, with its seaward facade of building fronts that dates back to the 1800s, overlooks Market Slip where the United Empire Loyalists landed in 1783. This year Saint John celebrates "200 years proud" with a variety of birthday festivities planned. It is also hosting the Canada Summer Games during this special year.

It is a city that boasts many firsts such as the first police force in North America, first newspaper in Canada and the first bank as well as many import inventions. Three walking tours, Prince William's Walk, A Victorian Stroll and the Loyalists Trail make exploration of the city's historic streets easy.



Each tour takes approximately one-and-a-half hours and brochures are available at tourist information centres.

Some of the historic attractions along these fascinating walks include Barbours General Store, restored and stocked to the year 1867; Loyalist House; the restored Pleasant Villa School circa 1876; the old Loyalist Burial Grounds; Chubbs Corner; Trinity Church, and many homes and buildings that are supreme examples of their own particular period of architecture.

Saint John is also the site of Canada's first museum founded in 1842 and the present New Brunswick Museum.

Other important historical attractions are Carleton Martello Tower, a stone fortification surviving from the War of 1812 and now a National Historic Site; Fort Howe Blockhouse, a replica of a 1777 blockhouse, and the telephone industry is chronicled at the Telephone Pioneers Museum.

Open every day except Sunday, the Old City Market (Canada's oldest) is a fascinating stop. Some of the stalls have been operated by the same family for many generations and there is a variety of fresh seafood, fruits, vegetables, crafts, antiques and collectibles for sale. Reflecting the importance of shipbuilding to the city, the interior of the market was modelled after the inverted hull of a ship.

A unique phenomenon takes place twice each day in Saint John. The tides of the Bay of Fundy reach such heights that they actually force the St. John River to flow upriver creating the Reversing Falls Rapids. The effects of this reversal are felt 117 km (65 miles) upriver. There are two lookouts that provide good viewing points. Rockwood Park, in the heart of the city, features camping, swimming, a waterslide recreation area, an aquatic golf driving range and Cherry Brook Zoo where many animals on the endangered species list are featured in a pleasant woodland setting.

Harbor boat tours are available from the Market Slip wharf and the area is popular for boating. Saint John is also at the mouth of one of the most scenic and navigable waterways in North America. Numerous water activities — board sailing, swimming, boating — may be enjoyed. Harness racing takes place twice each week at the Exhibition Park Raceway.





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From Saint John Route 7 leads to the communities of **Grand Bay** and **Westfield** and then on to the St. John River Valley.

Route 100 travels east through several small communities: **East Riverside-Kinghurst, Renforth, Rothesay, Fairvale, Quispamsis** and **Gondola Point.** A free ferry leads from here to the Kingston Peninsula.

On the Kennebecasis River (Route 121), **Hampton** features a country store, a museum and restored county jail and nearby **Norton** is a scenic rural community.

Route 111 leads toward the Bay of Fundy and the village of **St. Martins.** The Quaco Museum depicts shipbuilding that took place in the community many years ago. In the early days of sail as many as 126 ships were under construction here at one time.

Route 1 continues east to the **Southeast Shores** with its fine beaches and two national parks.

Historic Sites and Museums

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The Roosevelt Campobello International Park
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Telephone: (506) 752-2922

Grand Manan Island
Grand Manan Museum and Walter B. McLaughlan Marine Gallery
Grand Harbour
Telephone: (506) 662-3524

Saint John
Barbours General Store (1867)
Market Slip (foot of King St.)
Telephone: (506) 658-2939

Carleton Martello Tower National Historic Park
Fundy Drive at Whipple St.
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N.B. Tel & Telephone
Pioneer's Museum
1 Brunswick Square, Germain St.
Telephone: (506) 694-2973

New Brunswick Museum (1842)
277 Douglas Avenue
Telephone: (506) 693-1196

Pleasant Villa School
(Little Red Schoolhouse)
Market Slip (foot of King St.)

St. Andrews
Huntsman Marine Laboratory
Brandy Cove
Telephone: (506) 529-3979

Ross Memorial Museum
188 Montague Street (at King)
Telephone: (506) 529-3906

St. Andrews Blockhouse National
Historic Site
Joe's Point Road
Telephone: (506) 529-4270

Sunbury Shores Arts
& Nature Centre
Water Street
Telephone: (506) 529-3386

St. Martins
Quaco Museum & Library
Route 111 at St. Martins
Telephone: (506) 833-4740

St. Stephen
Charlotte County Historical
Society Archives
78 Prince William St.
Telephone: (506) 529-3647

Charlotte County Museum
443 Milltown Blvd.
Telephone: (506) 466-3396

Golf Courses

Campobello Island
Herring Cove Golf Course
Telephone: (506) 752-2449

Saint John and Area
Riverside Country Club
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Aquatic Driving Range
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The Great Outdoors Beckons

For decades the seaside province of New Brunswick has been known as Canada's Picture Province. During recent years a new dimension has been added to this image — it's a great spot for outdoor fun.

Camping

Of all outdoor activities during the summer, camping probably heads the list in terms of people participation. The magnetism of woods, water and wildlife continues to draw campers to New Brunswick. Whether encountered through the open flap of a pup tent or through the tinted glass of a recreational vehicle, facilities offered by both provincial and privately operated parks and campgrounds range from basic, near-wilderness sites for those who prefer solitude, to full-service locations for those who like to rough it in style.

New Brunswick's parks are carefully chosen for their scenic attributes and close-at-hand but away-from-it-all atmosphere. A natural setting overlooking a river or the ocean, the stillness of deep woods, the plaintive call of a loon or the slap of a beaver's tail echoing across an isolated lake, the color pageantry of wild flowers and the friendly presence of small wild animals in residence: these are just a few of the many sights and sounds to enjoy in New Brunswick's parks.

Day-tripping is popular with families who want to make a temporary home in New Brunswick. Using a park as a base from which to explore the surrounding countryside is an ideal way to discover more about the province and get in on all the special events and exciting activities.

National and Provincial Parks Celebrate

The first provincial government park was constructed in 1935 at Glenwood in Restigouche County on what is called the Stewart Highway (Route 17). Today New Brunswick operates and maintains 57 parks within its park system, six of which are operated by private enterprise under concession agreements. Park activities range from supervised swimming, nature walks and trails, interpretive programs, to golf, tennis, volleyball and recreation areas.

Mount Carleton Provincial Park, the province's only resource park, features mountains, valleys, rivers and lakes in

a wilderness setting. Far removed from the hustle and bustle of urban living and from any developed areas, it provides total immersion for those who really want to get back to nature.

New Brunswick also has 120 privately owned campgrounds listed in the Accommodation and Campground Directory. Facilities and settings vary but always the price is right. Fees at all campgrounds in the province are noted as being among the lowest in Canada. An additional 10 per cent may be saved through the COA (Campground Owners Association) Camping Card Discount Program at participating COA campgrounds. There are 35 in the province and cards are available at most.

Canoeing and boating

New Brunswick's famed inland waterways are highways to almost unlimited vacation opportunities for those who like to paddle their own canoe, row a boat or navigate a houseboat.

With 1,500 miles of fresh water just right for boating, enthusiasts of the popular sport of canoeing have a wide choice. One may strain to the pull of turbulent water or turn to peaceful rivers; journey for miles on broad woodland lakes or thread a course through streams that join lake to lake or river to pond. Most offer campers and camera buffs the chance to enjoy some of the most picturesque hinterland areas in the province.

Such rivers as the Nepisiguit, Nashwaak, St. John and Miramichi are famous salmon-angling waters and are, for most of the year, swift and best-suited for the experienced canoeist. But, if you are favored with a good reserve of "paddle-muscle" and the stamina to hang on when the going gets rough, then this is the way to go.

During 1985 New Brunswick's provincial parks observe the 50th anniversary of their founding in conjunction with Canada's National Parks Centennial, marking 100 years of heritage and conservation.

More outdoor fun

New Brunswick, with 85 per cent of its 28,000 square miles still forested, is just the place for enthusiasts of the relatively new, outdoor sport of orienteering, a sport of navigation on foot in which both physical effort and mental concentration are required. For many it is simply an outdoor fun and fitness activity; for others inclined toward competition it's a timed event with technical skill playing an important part. Orienteering usually takes place in the woods and all you need to get in on the fun is a map, compass and about 30 minutes to learn the basics. Places and dates of local meets are usually posted in Tourist Information Centres throughout the province.

While hiking, windsurfing, sailing and golf are to be found in just about every region of the province, the Fundy Isles are extra special because of the large number of birds sighted in the region. The famous Allan Moses bird collection is housed in the Grand Manan Museum but the best ones are still on the wing and can be seen anytime. More than 275 species have been recorded. The Caraquet area, Tantramar Marshes and the eastern shore of the Bay of Fundy are also popular haunts for bird-watchers.

Grand Manan has also gained international recognition as one of the world's best locations for whale watching but these gentle giants of the ocean also frequent the waters around Deer and Campobello Islands.

Touring New Brunswick this summer? Bring along your bicycle and enrich your enjoyment of the province and get some exercise at the same time.

New Brunswick offers an incredible variety of terrain. To the north, deep woods and steep hills challenge the pump and puff buffs, while to the east, flat agricultural land makes peddling easier, and the many festivals and special events throughout the Acadian Coast liven things up. Throughout New Brunswick the towns are small enough to be friendly and close enough to be convenient.

Enquire at a Tourist Information Centre for routes suitable for cycling.

Fishing and Hunting

New Brunswick's rivers are the material with which anglers spin dreams and legends.

Some of the best salmon angling in the world is found here and in recent years conservation measures have ensured the continuation of this sport for years to come. Atlantic salmon landed last year exceeded expectations and the outlook for 1985 is even better.

Smallmouth bass are often overlooked by resident anglers, but visitors to the province often accord New Brunswick the status of a bass fisherman's paradise.

Here is what the magazine *Sports Afield* said about just one New Brunswick lake: "Spednic is the epitome of what a bass lake ought to be." Mervyn Cripps of Ontario's *St. Catharine's Standard* found our bass waters to be the "best fishing in North America."

Then Wyndle Watson of the *Pittsburgh Press* pulled out all the stops on the superlatives with "the greatest smallmouth fishing in the world. . . the bass are big and available in numbers unsurpassed anywhere I have ever fished."

However, it is the brook trout which is the most popular game fish in New Brunswick, prized as it is for its fine fighting and excellent eating qualities. The "Brookie" ranges in all the sportsfishing waters of the Picture Province.

The average size of sea-run brook trout is usually in the two- to three-pound range, but every year some specimens up to seven pounds are taken.







Then, there is its often overlooked cousin, the lake trout. Now found in about 14 New Brunswick lakes, it averages between three to eight pounds.

Another member of the salmonid family found in some 22 lakes in the southwest part of New Brunswick is the landlocked salmon. Although somewhat smaller as an adult fish, three to four pounds, it is identical to the sea-going salmon.

Pickerel is not heavily fished in New Brunswick and good catches can be had in the 30 or so lakes in which it is found. Perch, both yellow and white species, are excellent eating and found in 24 lakes and the St. John and St. Croix river systems. New Brunswick waters also host burbot, bullhead, brown trout, smelt, two species of sunfish, two species of whitefish and even the arctic char.

As for hunters, New Brunswick offers a wide range of big and small game.

The annual deer season in New Brunswick runs from late October to late November. Deer licence holders may also hunt small game such as grouse, rabbits and migratory game birds. There is a separate small game licence for these species.

New Brunswick also has bear licences, one for archers, another for a 12-day spring season and a third for a six-day fall season.

A general hunting licence which covers coyotes, pigeons, blackbirds, cormorants, porcupines, groundhogs and crows is available year round.

Hunters visiting New Brunswick must employ a licenced guide and guides must also be hired by non-resident anglers when fishing on designated salmon streams.

Non-resident sportsmen can obtain information on guiding and licencing regulations at any office of the New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources. Answer the call of the wild and experience New Brunswick's great outdoors.

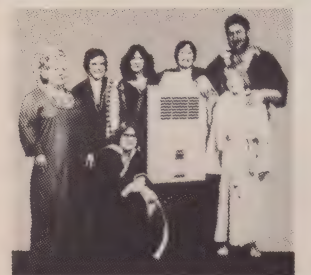
Outdoor vacation packages are available for numerous activities and New Brunswick's outfitters have catered for many years to outdoor sportsmen, including some of the great names in the field of sports and entertainment.

Hints For Safe Outdoor Enjoyment

1. Department of Natural Resources Forest Rangers patrol extensively along the rivers and throughout the forests of New Brunswick. They are an excellent source of information about conditions in their districts. Before entering an unfamiliar forest area, it's a good idea to talk to the local ranger. Surprises aren't always pleasant!
2. Some hiking trails, canoe trails, primitive campsites and other recreational facilities make use of Crown land. Please, don't leave anything behind but a good impression. Keep New Brunswick Clean and Green — Carry Out What You Carry In!
3. Permits are required for any campfire in the forest during fire season (mid-April to October). Free permits are available from any Department of Natural Resources office.
4. All wildlife in New Brunswick is publicly owned. Information about hunting and fishing regulations is available from any Department of Natural Resources office.
5. Respect the rights of property owners. Ask permission before crossing a farm field or woodlot. Good relations with landowners help ensure continued access to outdoor opportunities.
6. Treat firearms with respect. Keep all weapons clean and in good working order.

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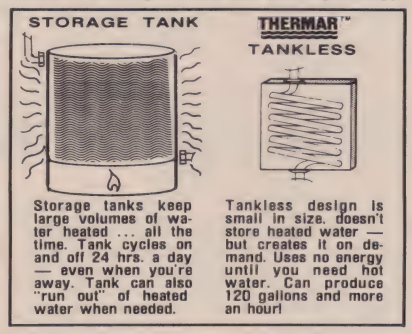
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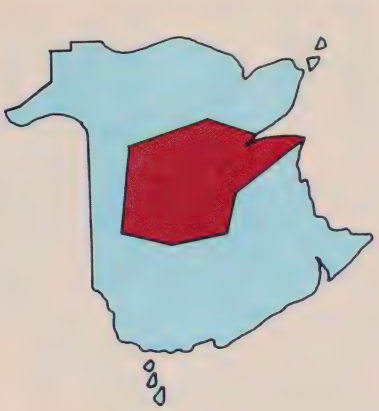
Miramichi Basin

Ballads and shanties of a storied past, the ghost of the Dungarvon Whooper and Canada's only Irish festival. The mighty Miramichi with its many tributaries, outdoor activities and where the Atlantic salmon still reigns as king.









Miramichi Basin

Including Chatham and Newcastle

Remote and tranquil — the very heart of New Brunswick — this region is ribboned with rivers and streams fanning out from the mighty Miramichi. It is an area of deep forests and countless opportunities for sportsmen. The Atlantic salmon remains a big attraction, yet outfitters offer a variety of other activities for those seeking an outdoor vacation — canoeing, hunting, fishing for trout — and more. One-third of the province's outfitters are located here.

The name Miramichi goes back to at least the 16th century and is thought to be the oldest Indian place name still in use in Eastern Canada. The heritage of the area is perpetuated in folklore and "come all ye" ballads of lumber camps and shanty towns, tales of long ago when this timber-rich region boasted a thriving ship building industry. The Scottish and Irish settlers of centuries past left a legacy of legendary ghosts like the Dungarvon Whooper.

Routes 8 and 11 are the major highways in this region and the neighboring towns of Chatham and Newcastle are its largest urban centres.

Chatham has had its share of famous residents including R.B. Bennett, the only New Brunswick-born prime minister of Canada, and shipping magnate Joseph Cunard. Its once bustling shipyards have now been replaced by port facilities for exporting local wood products around the world.

Historical attractions include the restored Loggie House (circa 1879) and the Miramichi Natural History Museum. Genealogical and religious records are featured at St. Michael's Historical Museum and Rectory. A Tourist Information Centre is located on Route 11, just south of the town.

Route 117 follows Miramichi Bay on a pleasant sidetrip to **Loggieville**, named for Scottish settler Robert Logie around 1790. Nearby Middle Island Provincial Park has been developed around a "mysterious" island which is the exact size and shape of a lake a short distance away. According to Indian legend the island was lifted from the mainland to create a lake and then dropped into the river. The park, reached by a causeway, features a beach. A Celtic cross on the island pays tribute to the Irish immigrants who settled the Miramichi Basin.

Travel east along the bay to **Escuminac** where a monument by widely known New Brunswick sculptor Claude Rousell pays tribute to 35 fishermen who tragically lost their lives during a storm at sea in 1959. Its vivid portrayal of sorrow and grief symbolizes the tremendous influence the ocean has upon those who depend on it for their livelihood.

Route 117 continues along the coast to the **Southeast Shores** and **Kouchibouguac National Park** with its 26-km (16)-mile) long beach and superb recreation opportunities. (Route 11, from Chatham, also leads to this area.)

On Route 8, **Newcastle**, separated from Chatham by the Miramichi River, was the boyhood home of the late Lord Beaverbrook. He became an international figure in the newspaper world of London's Fleet Street and was a member of Churchill's cabinet during the Second World War. A monument containing his ashes is located in the town square along with a gazebo crafted in Italy and other gifts from his lordship. His former home is now the Old Manse Library containing many volumes, including first editions, from his personal collection. It is open to the public.

Just outside Newcastle, the Enclosure Provincial Park provides camping and swimming. An old graveyard is of interest to history buffs.

Douglastown, north of Chatham and Newcastle at the junction of Routes 8 and 11, was the site of the Seaman's Marine Hospital. Constructed in 1829 to serve the medical needs of sick sailors who visited Miramichi ports, this stone structure now serves as a church hall. MacDonald Farm Historic Park, located at nearby Bartibog Bridge (Route 11), is the restoration of a typical working farm found in this area in the 1830s. It includes an impressive stone manor house, outbuildings, fields, orchards, fish shed and dock.

Routes 8 and 11 travel north from here to the **Acadian Coast**.

Heading inland along the Miramichi River, you have two options — Route 8 or 118. **Nelson-Miramichi** (Route 118) is the locale of many historic churches including the first Irish church established in New Brunswick in 1797. An inn features an impressive collection of fine antiques. Beaubear's Island, located at the confluence of the Southwest and Northwest Miramichi rivers, was the site of a refugee camp for Acadians fleeing from their homes following the Expulsion of 1755. East of here, via Route 126, is **Rogersville** where a monument pays tribute to these brave Acadians. This small community has also been the site of a Trappist monastery since the beginning of the century. A museum presents a collection of antique cars, guns and household appliances. Predominantly an agricultural area, it is known as the "Brussel Sprouts Capital of Canada" as a tribute to its major crop. From here Route 126 crosses the Kent County border to the Southeast Shores. Back along the Miramichi River, Routes 8 and 118 lead to **Blackville**. Route 108 (from Renous) cuts through an unpopulated area of the province to the upper St. John River Valley.

This area of the Miramichi is the home of many outfitters, all with lots of fish stories and tales to tell. Their insight and expertise, often passed down from one generation to the next, make a venture into the great outdoors more enjoyable.

At **Doaktown** a museum pays tribute to the "King of Game Fish," the Atlantic salmon. Overlooking the river, it interprets the past, present and future of the salmon in its struggle to survive. This conservation challenge is being met while still keeping the sport of salmon fishing very much alive and well. The historic Doak House has been restored and is open to the public.

At **Boiestown**, the geographical centre of the province, the Central New Brunswick Woodsmen's Museum chronicles the fascinating history of the people who worked in the woods. This major restoration has something of interest for all visitors and the train ride aboard the Dungarvon Whooper is popular.

Route 8 continues from here to the **St. John River Valley** and Fredericton and the Capital Region.

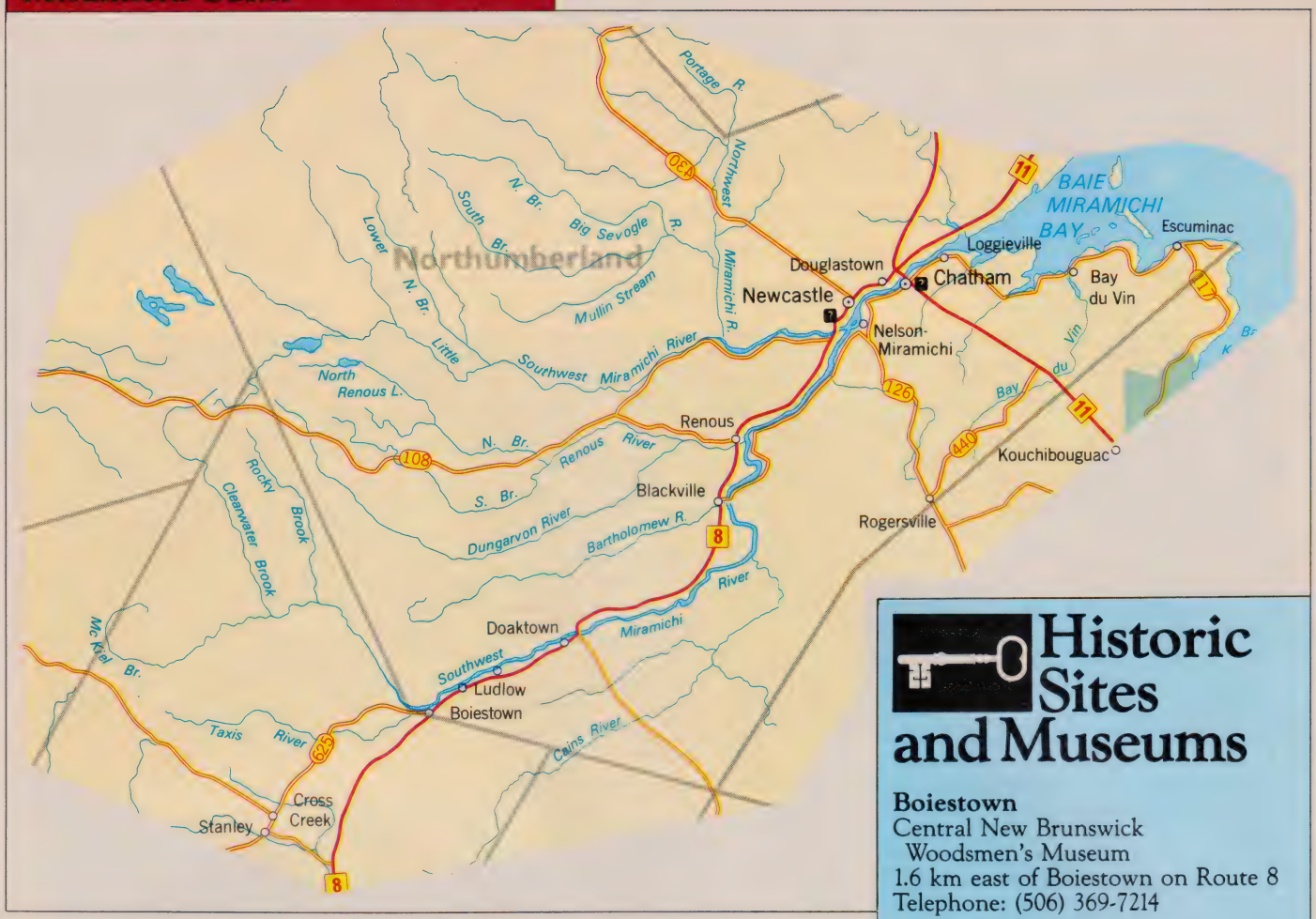
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Miramichi Basin



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Historic Sites and Museums

Boiestown
Central New Brunswick Woodsmen's Museum
1.6 km east of Boiestown on Route 8
Telephone: (506) 369-7214

Chatham
Miramichi Natural History Association and Museum
149 Wellington Street
Telephone: (506) 773-3379

St. Michael's Historical Museum
12 Howard Street
Telephone: (506) 778-8233 or 773-4497

W.S. Loggie Cultural Centre
222 Wellington Street
Telephone: (506) 773-7645

Doaktown
Doak Historic Park
Doaktown, Route 8
Telephone: (506) 365-7919 or 365-7787

Miramichi Atlantic Salmon Museum
Main Street
Telephone: (506) 365-7787

Newcastle
Beaubear Island Historic Park
Near Newcastle
Telephone: (506) 674-2663

MacDonald Farm Historic Park
Bartibog Bridge, Route 11,
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Dinosaur bones

by George F. Fry

In the late sixties I bought a pair of paraffin wax candles from a street vendor in a large city. As he handed them to me he said, "Wow, man. Do you dig? You're buying dinosaur bones."

The craft revival has come a long way beyond this early romanticism. But despite social change, crafts remain revived, and have not lost their appeal of quality and originality through personal endeavor.

The pace of New Brunswick life is envied by many who cannot believe that we have so much unpolluted space and time to think and be ourselves. It is natural that such an environment is a haven for craftspeople, and it is also not surprising that New Brunswick has the highest per capita population of craftsmen in Canada.

The new craftspeople are very different from their rural ancestors and many of their techniques and objects are far removed from the village wheelwright or weaver. But like the "dinosaur bones" vendor, they respect tradition and adapt it to the needs of the 1980s.

You will find a wood craftsman who, though turning native maple to be exhibited in a New York or Toronto gallery, will caress and nurture it with the love and understanding of his forbears. The chances are, in our province, that he chose the tree, cut it, prepared it and seasoned it himself. And you are just as likely to buy a woven jacket from the woman who sheared the sheep. Of course, nowadays, it is more probable that she is a lecturer in agricultural economics than your traditional shepherdess of centuries past carrying her crook.

You might be interested in more esoteric pleasures and visit one of our many fine potters who can provide you with tea bowls or the more mundane coffee mug, or a contemplative object that has a form and glaze so rare that it will feed your soul for many years to come. The object you buy could instantly and easily become a cherished heirloom.

New Brunswick crafts have a quality entirely their own that springs from our way of life. Though many of our craftspeople have come from other places, they have stayed because they wanted to become part of our action. There is not an area of the province where you won't find craft shops and

studios, each region expressing its own characteristics.

If you buy a quilt in Pokemouche, it will be totally different in feeling from the one you might buy in Buctouche. Our quilts win awards and recognition in all areas of the world but quilting, being a lengthy art, also tends to be very individualistic. In Fredericton there is a group working almost exclusively on modern concepts of traditional designs, whereas in Moncton and St. Stephen there are craftspeople who are designing contemporary quilts that are interpreted by traditional stitchers. On the lower St. John River there is a quilters' group which produces high fashion accessories and interior design accent pieces in raw silk using traditional motifs incorporated into collars and cuffs and scatter cushions.

Clothing is currently an extremely popular craft item ranging from hand knits, both traditional and contemporary exclusives, to woven garments and designer clothes which rival the department stores in price and originality. It used to be that the better-dressed New Brunswick woman went to Montreal, New York or Boston for her wardrobe, but it is becoming increasingly common for the fashion-conscious to look in their own backyards for an original and unique item. Not only can a major ensemble be found here, but there are intriguing accessories such as custom-designed enamel jewelry and one-of-a-kind painted silk scarves.

Many areas have their own specialties. In Edmundston, for example, you will find catalognes, those fabric lengths for bed or floor coverings created by the northern Francophones and shared with southern Quebec. Catalognes are very typical of Acadian culture being an example of recyclage, a form springing from extreme poverty. From dire necessity the Acadians who returned to New Arcadie after the Expulsion had to create methods by which they could reuse everything they owned.

This is why there are so few examples of historic Acadian clothing, everything was respun, rewoven and finally cut into strips and used on a linen warp to create a catalogne to cover the floor or keep you warm at night.

If an item is not indigenous to an area, as baskets are to Tobique and Kingsclear and carving to the North Shore, centres of crafts have grown up around dominant personalities. Usually one finds that an influential craftsman made his or her home in a community and over the years was joined by students or like-minded makers. So one finds most of the pewterers working in Fredericton and a group of jewellers in Sussex and Saint John, centred near their original teachers.



Most of our larger communities have their group of individuals creating a variety of crafts. In recent years, the southwest corner of the province has become a haven, particularly around St. Andrews and St. Stephen, while in the north the Acadian Peninsula is a focal point. But there are plenty of craft shops strategically placed throughout the province which stock something of everything. And despite the differences in regional style and inspiration from outside, we retain our New Brunswickness, a pride in what we make that is different from everyone elses'.

Our craftsmen are becoming increasingly professional and every year organize a number of major craft sales in the province. For Acadian flavor there is Métiers d'Art in Moncton on Mother's Day, the multicultural Mactaquac Festival is held on Labor Day weekend and the Saint John Summer Sale will be on August 16, 17 and 18, linked with the Canada Games when the city will be "en fête."

Quite apart from these major events, where well over 100 juried craftspeople exhibit their wares, most weekends you can find smaller sales scattered throughout the province, and at most farmers' markets you will find craftspeople selling alongside the fruit, meat and vegetable vendors. Crafts are very much a part of our way of life in New Brunswick.

Like more information? Visit a Tourist Information Centre or call on the toll-free line; 1-800-561-0123 (N.B. — 1-800-442-4442), for a New Brunswick Guide to Crafts map.



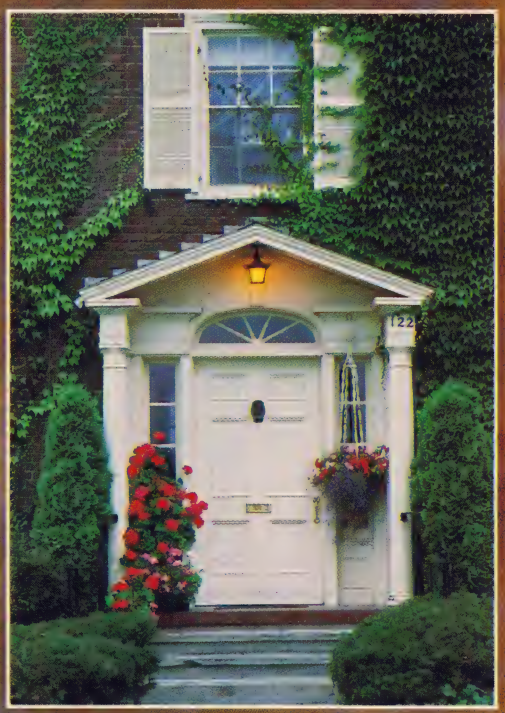




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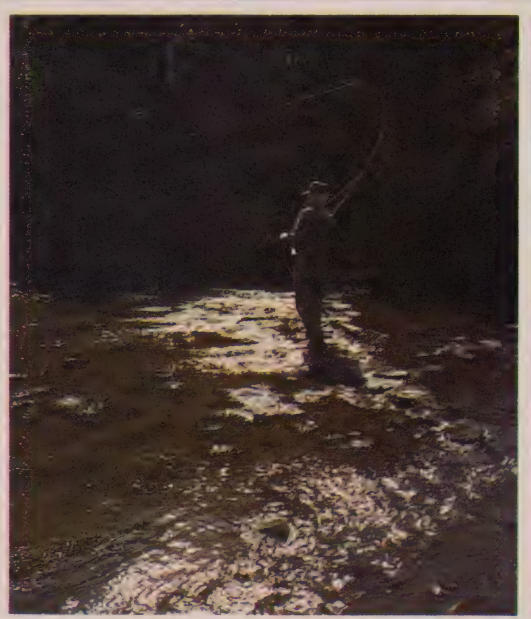
1985 marque le 200e anniversaire de la désignation de Fredericton comme capitale.

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Restigouche Uplands

Outdoor fun and recreation abound in this land of contrast with its Sugarloaf Mountain, wilderness park, fast flowing rivers and streams and the vast sweep of Jacques Cartier's Bay of Warmth









Including Campbellton, Dalhousie and Mount Carleton Provincial Park

Extending the broad expanse of New Brunswick's north, this region is a land of contrasts. The renowned Restigouche River with its five main branches and countless flowing streams winds through rolling forested hills to the picturesque lowlands bordering the Baie des Chaleurs (Bay of Warmth). A focal point of the region is Mount Carleton Provincial Park with its eight lakes and 10 mountain peaks, one of which at 820 m (2,690 ft.) is one of the highest in Atlantic Canada. This region combines fine, year-round recreation opportunities with scenic beauty and was described in 1534 by its first "tourist," Jacques Cartier, as "one of the most beautiful areas of the whole Gulf of St. Lawrence."

The first seigniory was granted to Sieur D'Iberville in 1690. The destiny of the region has been influenced by the original Micmac residents who were there to greet the first French settlers and later the influx of British settlers from Scotland and Ireland in the early 1800s.

Routes 17 and 11 are the major roads in this region.

Entering the region from the St. John River Valley, you will find the first community on Route 17 is **St-Quentin**, a popular hunting and fishing area. It is also a point of access to **Mount Carleton Provincial Park**. This remote park offers a truly wilderness setting for a wide range of outdoor activities including fishing, boating, bird-watching, and rock-hounding. An extensive network of hiking trails provides a challenge for both the novice and expert enthusiast. One trail winds its way up Mount Carleton, providing a spectacular view of the park. Booklets on self-guiding are available. Camping sites and park headquarters are located at Nictau Lake. Visitors are advised to check road conditions before entering the park.

Further north is **Kedgwick**, where near by at Glenwood is New Brunswick's first provincial park. Established in 1935, this park (now a picnic area) was the cornerstone in the impressive network of provincial parks that today cater to thousands of visitors. Glenwood was the beginning of a tradition of quality that has been maintained for half a century. This year provincial parks throughout New Brunswick celebrate their 50th anniversary.

Named because of the effects of the waters of the Baie des Chaleurs, **Tide Head** is claimed by local residents to be the "Fiddlehead Capital of the World." Spectacular views may be enjoyed near by at Morrisey Rock Lookout.

Just outside the city of Campbellton at **Atholville** the landscape is dominated by the 304-metre (999-foot) Sugarloaf Mountain, the focal point for Sugarloaf Provincial Park. Featuring a tourist information centre, camping and tennis, hiking, nature and jogging trails, paddle and bumper boats, the park also boasts the only summer alpine slide in Eastern Canada. A chairlift travels up the mountainside providing a spectacular view. Two exciting slides twist their way 868 m (2,846 ft.) down the mountain. Sleds are equipped with brakes for a safely controlled ride. Children under 100 cm (40 in.) must be accompanied by an adult. The operation of the slide may be interrupted by precipitation.

Campbellton — recreation abounds

Located at the westernmost tip of the Baie des Chaleurs, where the Matapedia and Restigouche rivers join the bay, **Campbellton** is the only city in this river-rich region. It is an important outfitting and service centre for the many recreation opportunities available. Founded in 1773, Campbellton received its present name in 1832 in honor of New Brunswick's lieutenant-governor, Sir Archibald Campbell. At Riverside Park a cairn commemorates the last naval engagement of the Seven Years War fought off Campbellton in 1790. The Restigouche Gallery serves as a National Exhibition Centre keeping visitors abreast of present and past.

Dalhousie is accessible from Campbellton via Route 11 or 134. Boat tours aboard the Chaleur Phantom depart from the Renfrew Street wharf and provide a breathtaking view of the bay and surrounding area. Swimming may be enjoyed at Inch Arran and Chaleur parks. Local history is portrayed at the Restigouche Regional Museum.

Outside the town clam diggers are often seen along the shores at **Eel River Crossing**. Digging your own lunch can be great fun.

Inland from Dalhousie the Scottish influence of the area is reflected in the names of communities such as **Balmoral** and **Dundee. Charlo** on Route 11 is named for a river that flows to the bay and features an art gallery and scenic falls. There is a salmon holding pond near by at New Mills.

East along the warm waters of the Baie des Chaleurs, a beach at **Jacquet River** is a popular stop.

Here the bay broadens dramatically and Route 11 continues to the **Acadian Coast**.





Historic Sites and Museums

Campbellton
Restigouche Gallery
39 Andrew St.
Telephone: (506) 753-5750

Dalhousie
Restigouche Regional Museum
437 George St.
Telephone: (506) 684-4685

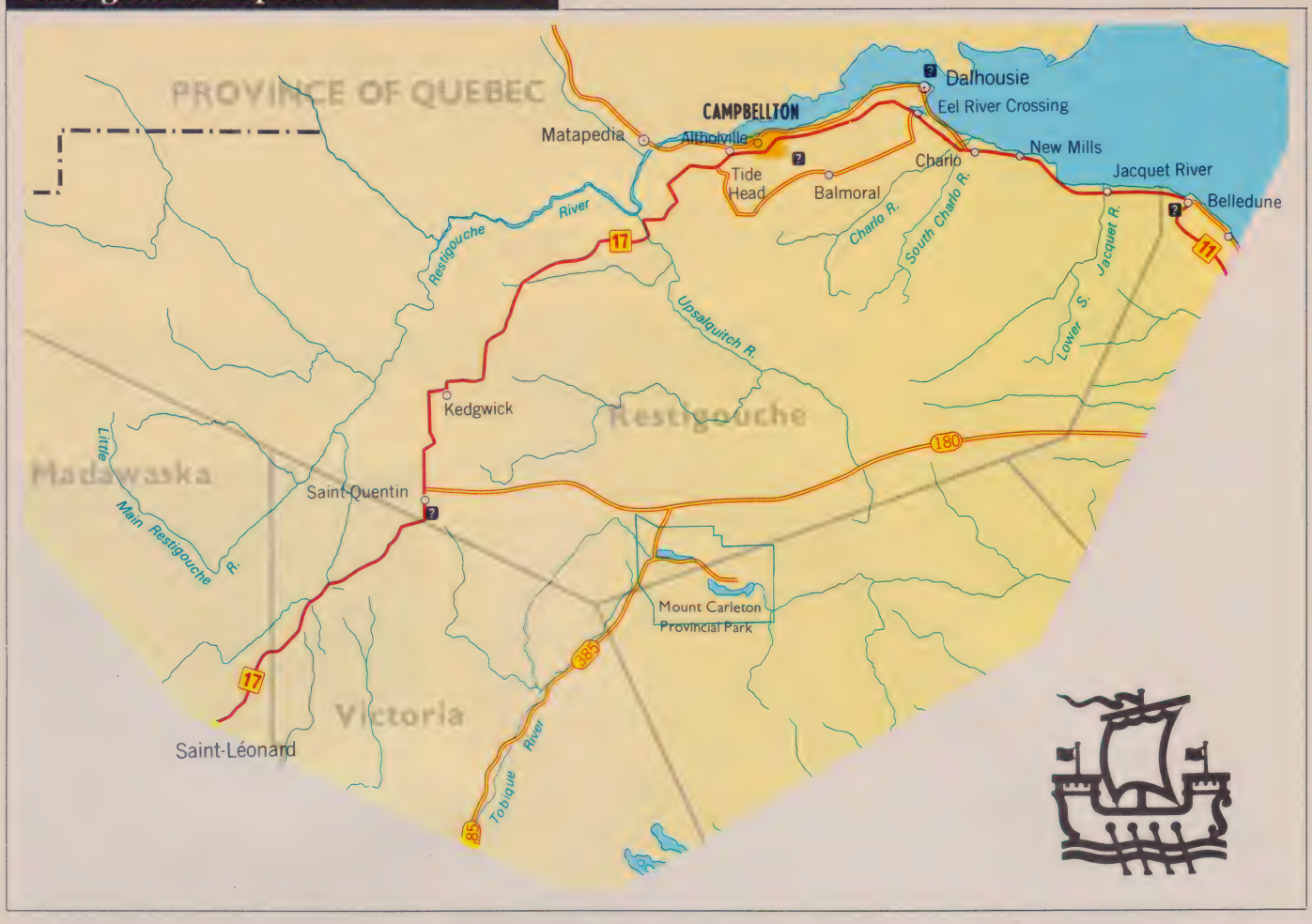


Golf Courses

Campbellton
Restigouche Golf and Country Club
Telephone: (506) 753-7234

St. Quentin
Le Club de Golf de St. Quentin
Telephone: (506) 235-2578

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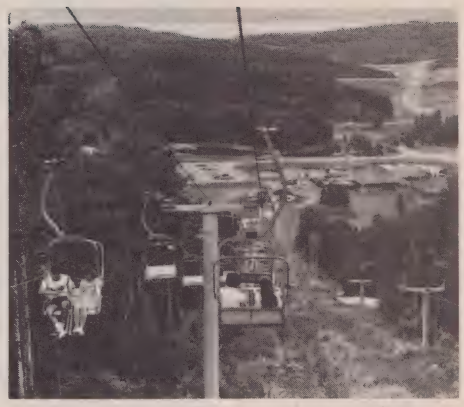
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Cruising the St. John River

by Deborah McClellan

It remains a mystery to me. Undoubtedly, it is New Brunswick's finest beauty, her greatest natural resource, but so few people use and enjoy it. A Mecca to boaters, naturalists, bird-watchers and wildlife enthusiasts, the St. John River system is one of the world's finest inland recreational waterways. For which I am selfish enough to be grateful.

My husband and I make the St. John our home for five wonderful months each year. We live aboard our sailboat, the *Laura Jayne*, which we have moored at Douglas Harbour in Grand Lake for the cost of the two welded engine blocks and a sturdy length of chain that we use. (In Europe, one would pay thousands for that privilege, under abysmally overcrowded conditions.)

Naturally, we revel in the river's untouched qualities. How few places are left in the world where one can enjoy such splendid isolation.

It only follows, however, that cruisers vacationing on the river must come prepared. When provisioning, ensure you have adequate supplies to meet every contingency. Diesel mechanics are not lurking round every bend in the river awaiting your arrival. A $1.25 fuse for your electrical panel becomes exorbitantly expensive when you have to hire a cabbie to drive it 45 miles to your anchorage.

Your best friend, when entering the river system, will be the tide table. It is not recommended to attempt the Reversing Falls Rapids at your leisure. Slack tide allows you 20 comfortable minutes to navigate the rapids. Do it then or not at all.

If you wish to enter the St. John during June or early July, I suggest it would be prudent to call the local coast guard to verify your timetable. A late annual flood, with its high freshet, can play havoc with the schedule. Expect the unexpected.

You should have no reason to fear Reversing Falls Rapids. But if you prefer the easy way call Robert or Deanna Vlug of Fundy Yachts, Dipper Harbour (506) 659-2769. They have available for charter two Bayfield 29s and a Hughes 38, which they moor above the rapids.

That stretch behind you, continue through the gorge and enjoy the dramatic view of the cliffs. Round Boars Head, follow the buoyed channel as far as the Royal Kennebecasis

Yacht Club at Millidgeville where you will find cheerful, efficient folk eager to serve and advise you. Diesel, water and hot showers (nirvana!) are available as well as guest moorings, including floats with electricity.

Kennebecasis Bay is rarely crowded and a day or two exploring in that area is time well spent. Take note of Minister's Face — initiation to local clubs requires the applicant to sail close enough to touch the cliff with his boom.

On the other hand, should you hear the slightest suggestion that there might be "a little fog," depart "Kay Bay" forthwith and leave it for another trip.

From this point on, you will encounter the old ferry. The operators are patient, especially of sailboats enjoying a run downwind under full and splendid sail. They're adept at timing our arrival and will usually give way before forcing us to go about. If in doubt, however, be prudent. These ferries are pulled back and forth by submerged cables, which lie very close to the surface on their bow and stern.

Long Reach is a misnomer. Despite countless optimistic approaches, the *Laura Jayne* is usually becalmed or beating into the wind here. But the scenery makes it all worth while and anchoring at Whelpley Cove, at the end of the Reach, is a delight. The cove is protected on all sides, the water's warm as toast, and the scenery quite lovely. I highly recommend the sunsets.

Double check your charts as you depart Long Reach, noting Mistake Interval. It is not a misnomer.

Belleisle Bay awaits you, in all its glory. Aptly named, it is spectacular. Indeed, this area is famous with boaters worldwide. Somehow, the *Laura Jayne* finds new life here. She points a fraction higher, draws a bit tighter and her bow cuts just a little finer each time we sail her at Belleisle. The winds are usually marvellous.

Above the entrance to the bay, Tennants Cove beckons. Its stillness and beauty is calming. On the opposite shore Shampers Cove awaits, although without a chart one would never know it was there. Shampers Bluff juts high out of the water around the bend and suddenly it is as though entering an undiscovered world. Bald eagles soar overhead. It is a place of great beauty and we marvel anew each time we anchor there.

The bay is a vista of forest and farmland. It is navigable for a distance of roughly five miles for boats with 10-foot draughts. As yet, it offers no facilities for cruising boaters but is a must for anyone owning a boat bigger than a breadbox.

Jenkins Cove, named for the family who farm on the north side, is reputed by sailors from far and near as one of the finest anchorages anywhere.

Leaving the bay, with any luck one should be able to run downwind to Evandale. The river from here to Gagetown is rich with pretty islands, offering a multitude of safe anchorages. Drop a fishing line over the side and splash about on the beach while you await the arrival of dinner. Ask a passing boater how to find The Hole In The Wall. You'll not see it marked as such on the charts, but it's a splendid spot to spend the night.

A side trip to Washademoak Lake comes highly recommended, a lovely, long lake with fine cruising opportunities.

A pleasant surprise greets one at Gagetown. A tiny village, it is none the less one of the most populated areas on the river between Saint John and Fredericton. Here free enterprise flourishes and sailors are eagerly catered to. Ironically, while the citizenry in the nearby capital may never have heard of Tom Colpitts' General Store, ask any old salt from Florida. He'll sagely tell you what you can buy there for a bargain.

Tom has developed a fine business catering to boaters. A sturdy dock with offshore moorings provides gas, diesel, water and ice. The store offers some of New Brunswick's finest and freshest produce, a modicum of boating necessities, meats, groceries and a chat with the gregarious locals.

Just upstream is Steamers Stop Inn, a delightful old property offering a warm welcome. Operated by the Corbetts, the Inn has made available for boaters numerous safe moorings and an excellent dock. The rooms at the inn are charming. Gerry Kane, the manager, always has a ready smile for boaters, and is very understanding of tides and slack winds that have made you three hours late for your reservation. Dining here is "hearty," so come hungry. After dinner, one can sit on the porch facing the river and savor a liqueur with coffee while the moon rises.

If you find you've over-indulged at the Inn, try Mount Creek near by. So narrow that the branches of the trees on either shore form a canopy above your masts, the creek is a secure and restful anchorage. If you have children on board, head for Grimross Island next. Here they can romp for hours on the island's lovely beaches.

Gagetown Creek spills into the St. John River, which you'll traverse for a short distance before entering the Jemseg, my personal favorite on the entire system, although a mere three miles "short."

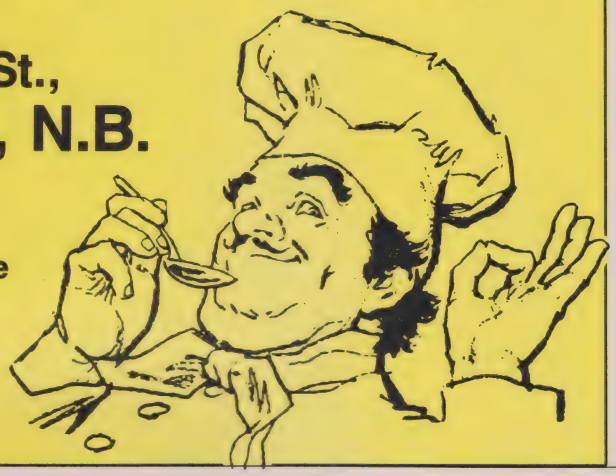
The Jemseg is a twisting, narrow river, verdant and with abundant bird life, opening into Grand Lake. Keep your eyes peeled to starboard for U-Pick strawberry farms on the hill. A brief stop here will reward you with a veritable feast of berries big as plums, swimming in the cream you had the foresight to pick up at Colpitts'.







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The channel to Grand Lake is clearly marked — take care not to go astray as the lake is deceptively shallow here. At the end of the channel you'll see a green buoy. Line up a course of 060 (degrees) magnetic and you will have a pleasant hour's sail to Douglas Harbour, home of the Laura Jayne.

Friendly local people may prove willing to drive you to the nearest station to replenish your fuel can. A stroll up the lane from the harbour's wharf you will find "Fred's store," where the basic edibles and ice cubes are available.

The Bedroom, our mooring spot to the starboard as you enter the harbor, is in our opinion the prettiest anchorage on the river. Loons will keen you to sleep at night, northern divers will wake you to the morning mist as they cavort off your bow. The lake itself is so clean, long-distance sailors put in there to refill their water tanks.

Twenty-two miles long, narrow and shallow, the water and wind can become treacherous quickly, so keep a weather eye open. Cumberland Bay is yours to explore midway up the lake and, at the top, Salmon River provides a beautiful day's sail through pine forests. At the bottom of the lake opposite the main channel you'll see Indian Point. This channel leads to a myriad of smaller lakes, delightful to discover. Betwixt and between are dozens of safe coves and inlets for overnight stays.

The journey from Grand Lake to Fredericton can be a pleasant two-day jaunt, although the strong current must be considered. Note the Oromocto Shoals, and put into the yacht club opposite. A shopping mall complete with bank, groceries, hardware and liquor store is a two-minute walk away.

At the capital city of Fredericton, after a lunch break off scenic Waterloo Row, you'll have to begin your return trip as daunting bridges bar further progress upriver.

Setting sail on the St. John River will be a highlight of your boating life, regardless of where you've sailed in the past. It is a sail into tranquillity.

And before you despair and hire a cabbie to bring you that fuse, try us on VHF 0 2159. The Laura Jayne welcomes you to New Brunswick.



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Including Fundy and Kouchibouguac National Parks, Moncton, Sackville, Shediac, Richibucto, Buctouche and Hillsborough

Combining the best of both shores, the Southeast comprises Kent, Westmorland and Albert counties. The sandy, warm water beaches and windswept dunes along the shores of Northumberland Strait are in sharp contrast to the tide-carved shores, rock formations and invigorating waters of the Bay of Fundy.

Visitors find a wide range of attractions and activities in a variety of settings from Albert County, where pastoral beauty confronts stunning seascapes, to the rustic inland communities of Dorchester and Sackville — from the metropolitan action of Moncton to the bustling fishing villages and beach-rich region of the east coast.

Two national parks, Fundy and Kouchibouguac, are popular vacation destinations. The storied past of the southeast is chronicled at museums and historic sites such as Fort Beausejour, Keillor House, Albert County Museum and the Moncton Civic Museum.

With something for everyone the Southeast Shores is a complete vacation destination.

Fundy National Park, a sea-conditioned playground, consists of rugged coastline, woodlands, inland lakes and streams, abundant wildlife and a picturesque covered bridge. Activities include camping, hiking, nature interpretation, fishing, boating, bird-watching, tennis, lawn bowling and golf. Special entertainment held in an amphitheatre provided by nature. There is even a heated pool of salt water piped in from the nearby Bay of Fundy.

Alma, nestled at the base of the park, is a service area for visitors. An activity centre is found here.

Continuing up the coast, travellers have the option of discovering their special place by the sea. Route 915 leads to the remote seaside beauty of Waterside and to the aptly named Cape Enrage with its lighthouse vintage 1840. This is an excellent locale for bird-watching.

Route 114 continues to **Riverside-Albert** and on to the Flower Pot Rocks at **Hopewell Cape**. Sculpted by the mighty Fundy tides these curious rock formations stand as testament to the ageless power of these waters. Visitors to the Rocks Provincial Park are encouraged to take the time to experience both high and low tides. This phenomenon has been described as a "wonder of the world." The Albert County Museum and Court House has an impressive collection of artifacts from the area. A cairn pays tribute to R.B. Bennett, born here in 1879, the only New Brunswicker ever to become prime minister of Canada.

Horseback riding is available.

Continuing on to **Hillsborough**, train rides aboard a steam locomotive dating back to 1887 are a feature attraction of the Salem and Hillsborough Railway. The train crosses a trestle bridge and journeys along the scenic Petitcodiac River.

Steeves House, home of William Henry Steeves, one of the Fathers of Confederation, is open to the public.

Route 114 leads from here to the city of Moncton. En route it is interesting to note the older homes built by sea captains during the 19th century. The design of these houses often includes a widow's walk, a tower-like enclosure atop the roof, where an anxious wife would scan the horizon for a glimpse of her husband's vessel returning home from the sea.

Moncton was named in honor of Colonel Robert Monckton, commander of the British forces that captured Fort Beausejour in 1755. By accident, the letter "k" was omitted when the designation was given by the provincial legislature.

The city of Moncton, with its comfortable blend of French and English is the major urban centre of the Southeast Shores. Shopping and fine dining opportunities are abundant. Mementoes of Moncton's past are housed in the Moncton Civic Museum. The Acadian Museum and Art Gallery are located on the campus of the Université de Moncton, the only French-language university in New Brunswick.

One of the province's tidal phenomena, the Tidal Bore, can be witnessed from Bore Park in downtown Moncton. Centennial Park, in the west end of the city, has a beach and a variety of recreational facilities.

Magnetic Hill on the outskirts of the city is one of nature's contradictions, where cars seem to coast uphill backward without benefit of motor. Near the hill, a game farm displays animals, both exotic and those indigenous to the area. There are more than 250 animals and 60 species. A petting zoo is popular for children. Entrance to the farm is through a covered bridge.

Riverview, across the Petitcodiac River, is accessible by a bridge from Moncton. Routes 112 and 2 lead west to the rural communities of **Salisbury** and **Petitcodiac**.

Just east of Moncton in **Dieppe**, Champlain Raceway features fine harness racing.

Several trips for a day or longer to surrounding areas can be enjoyed using Moncton as a base.

Route 6 leads to **St. Joseph** which is believed to be the site of the first Acadian mission in 1781, and where the first Acadian institution of higher learning was established in 1854. Ten years later it became St. Joseph's College. Nearby at **Memramcook** the Survival of the Acadians National Historic Site is of interest.

To the southeast is **Dorchester**, named for the first governor-general of Canada, Sir Guy Carleton, 1st Baron of Dorchester.

The Westmorland Historical Society Museum is located in Keillor House which has been restored to its original condition including nine fireplaces. The Bell Inn, built in 1811, is believed to be the oldest stone building in the province.

There are many covered bridges in the area for those who like to explore quiet side roads.

Highway 6 continues to **Sackville**, a lovely and peaceful university town. The land around Sackville was reclaimed from the sea by an extensive system of dikes, called aboiteaux, created by pioneer Acadian settlers. Sackville was a seaport until the course of the Tantramar River was changed by a landslide in 1920. The windswept Tantramar Marshes provide an impressive and exciting opportunity for bird-watchers.

The first degree ever given to a woman in Canada was awarded by Sackville's Mount Allison University in 1875. This charming university is well-known for its fine arts program. The Owens Art Gallery, which presents a number of exhibitions each year, is located on campus.

Sackville is proud of its harness shop — the only one in North America still producing hand-made horse collars. The town is also home to talented craftspeople. A walking tour past the numerous historic buildings is of interest.

From Sackville, Route 2 (Trans-Canada Highway) leads to Fort Beausejour near **Aulac**. This was the site of a major turning point in New Brunswick's history. Following defeat at the hands of the British, France ceded reign over territory they had controlled since the early

1600s. It is one of the few Canadian fortifications at which fighting actually occurred. Fort Beausejour was established as a National Historic Site in 1926.

A provincial Tourist Information Centre is located at the New Brunswick-Nova Scotia border.

Route 16 travels east to **Port Elgin** where the Beachkirk Fibrecraft Museum and Workshop features shore life fossils and local history. From here Route 15 leads to the east coast and prime beach country.

Route 16 continues to **Cape Tormentine**, the terminal for ferries travelling between P.E.I. and New Brunswick.

Route 955 follows the coast to Murray Beach Provincial Park, joins Route 15 and continues to **Cap Pelé**. Named for a bald, rocky cape in the area, it has several beach areas, a waterslide and fishmarkets.

In Robichaud the Sportsman's Museum is of interest and at Barachois there is an historic church.

Shediac, Lobster Capital of the World, is just a short drive from Moncton. One of the finest sandy, salt water beaches in the province is found here at Parlee Beach Provincial Park. It is a popular area for a variety of water sports. Boat tours are available and a golf course is near by. The Northumberland Strait is an excellent area for sailing and several marinas dot the coast. To enjoy the warm salt water beaches and fine seafood of eastern New Brunswick follow Route 11 or 134. As you travel, there are countless opportunities to take sidetrips to secluded coastal communities.

Cocagne on Route 134, at the mouth of the Cocagne River, is the site of the annual International Hydroplane Regatta. Nearby **Saint-Antoine** is noted for *poutine râpée*, a distinctive Acadian dish.

Buctouche is the home of internationally acclaimed Acadian authoress Antonine Maillet and is also an important area for harvesting oysters. A museum in a century-old convent features local history.

At **Rexton** a cairn pays tribute to native son Andrew Bonar-Law, the only prime minister of Great Britain to be born outside the British Isles. The history of Kent County is depicted at a museum. Several covered bridges are located in the area.

Inland on Route 116 is Big Cove, the province's largest Indian Reservation.

A church in **Richibucto** is testament to the vital role that the sea plays in the lives of residents of coastal communities. Its steeple resembles a lighthouse and the

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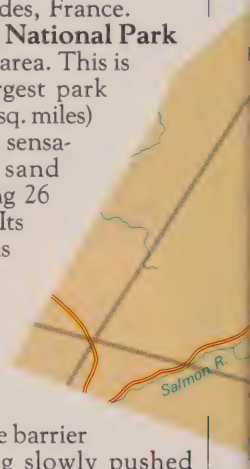


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roof is symbolic of waves. Two attractions scheduled to open this summer are the Kent Amusement Park and the World's Largest Map. Near by is Jardine Provincial Park.

At St.-Louis-de-Kent an outdoor shrine with Stations of the Cross set in landscaped grounds is a replica of the famed shrine at Lourdes, France.



Kouchibouguac National Park is a focal point of this area. This is New Brunswick's largest park with its 238 sq. km (92 sq. miles) of forest, salt marshes, sensational beaches and sand dunes stretching along 26 km (16 miles) of ocean. Its name in Micmac means river of the long tides. Every major storm along the east coast brings a facelift to the barrier beach system. The islands that make up the barrier are themselves being slowly pushed toward the shore by wind, waves and currents. Protected behind the barriers are extensive lagoons and salt marshes, among the most productive ecosystems in the world.

Activities include supervised swimming, camping, bicycling, canoeing, hiking, bird-watching, windsurfing and fishing. Equipment rental for some activities is available and there is a network of hiking trails and the nature interpretation program.

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Albert County Museum
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Telephone: (506) 734-2003
Fundy Antique Auto Museum
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University of Moncton Campus
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Free Meeting House
Corner Mountain Road & Steadman St.
Telephone: (506) 854-1001
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3143 Mountain Road
Telephone: (506) 384-4967

Moncton Museum
20 Mountain Rd.
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Port Elgin
Beachkirk Fibercraft Museum
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Off Route 16 on Upper Cape Rd.

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Richibucto River Museum
Route 11, on Richibucto River
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Robichaud
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A playground of family adventure

by Debbie Gibson

One of Canada's oldest provinces still remembers the young and the young at heart. New Brunswick is *the* spot for a family vacation. Beaches for playing on, water slides for squealing down, summer festivals for taking part in, farm vacations for "farming" on, museums for learning in — New Brunswick has it all, and more. There is simply no shortage of ideas for families travelling with children in the province.

"Walk with the animals, Talk with the animals..." In New Brunswick you really can! Cherry Brook Zoo in Saint John and the Magnetic Hill Game Farm at Moncton have impressive displays of exotic animals, many on the endangered species list. Woolastook Wildlife Park, 15 miles west of Fredericton, shows animals indigenous to Atlantic Canada. There is also a zoo on the North Shore at Nigadoo. Animaland, near Sussex, is a "zoo" with a difference — concrete sculptures of animals, some of them quite bizarre-looking, dominate the scene. A display of small living animals cohabitates with the "others" and there is also a petting zoo where children can actually touch the animals.

What about a water slide to get the adrenalin pumping? Fast, exhilarating fun is what these water slides are all about. Woolastook Wildlife Park has two, and there are also slides at Sandy Beach in Cap Pelé, Rockwood Park in Saint John and other locations in the province. They operate with water constantly rushing down a smooth slide and splashing into the pool at the bottom. Participants, young and old, are simply carried along with the action! The laughter and howls of delight say it all.

Just south of Kouchibouguac National Park, a water slide will be a feature attraction at the Kent Amusement Park (scheduled to open this summer). Adjacent to the park will be the World's Largest Map.

New Brunswick can, and does, boast the unusual. A prime example of this is Magnetic Hill. It is here that the famous gravity-defying phenomenon occurs — cars driven to the "bottom" of the hill and put in neutral amazingly coast "uphill" on their own. The children will love this one and probably won't have to twist Dad's arm too hard to get him to try it again, just one more time! It even works for bicycles.

The word "museum" often has negative connotations for children. They envision static, boring displays, but this is not the case in New Brunswick. Here museums are alive. Children ex-

perience at first hand the adventures of sea life at the Huntsman Marine Laboratory in St. Andrews. A "Please Touch Tank" encourages curious hands to touch the marine species of the Bay of Fundy. Shippagan, in the very northeast corner of New Brunswick, is the home of the Marine Center. Here the marine life of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is studied in depth. Interesting displays are adventures in learning for the young of all ages. In Fredericton, the York Sunbury Historical Society Museum has, among its many collections, the Coleman Frog, long a legend throughout the province. The big jumper, which grew to an overall length of five feet, four inches and weighed in at 42 pounds, was captured at nearby Killarney Lake in the spring of 1885. Its astonishing size was directly attributed to its consuming huge portions of locally-churned buttermilk following its capture. Having been carefully preserved, the frog now makes its home in the museum, staring proudly back at inquisitive skeptics.

The Central New Brunswick Woodsmen's Museum in Boiestown portrays the history of those who made their livelihood working in the woods of New Brunswick. An added attraction to the museum is the Dungarvon Whooper Train ride. Who could resist? All aboard!

Another important train ride, operated out of Hillsborough, is offered by the Salem & Hillsborough Railway. There are displays of old steam locomotives and visitors can take a nostalgic five-mile journey chugging through the scenic Petitcodiac River valley.

A display of historic automobiles is housed at the Automobile Museum in St. Jacques. Along with the cars and other inventions of yesteryear, there is a challenging "match the lights to the car" game especially for the youngsters. The museum is located in Les Jardins de la Republique Provincial Park.

Kings Landing Historical Settlement, just west of Fredericton on the Trans-Canada Highway is a welcoming place for families. The re-created site depicts the lifestyle of Loyalists living along the lower St. John River Valley during the 1800s. There are homes, barns, a general store, tavern and inn, church, one-room school house, grist and saw mills, waterwheel, blacksmith shop, theatre, a wooden boat (the Brunswick Lion) and wide open fields where wheat bows to the gentle breeze and cattle graze. Blending it all together is the staff of villagers dressed in period costume and following the daily routine of early Loyalists.

An exciting adventure awaits children visiting the site with their families. A program has been especially designed for ages 5 to 11 years. Twice a day, at 10:30 a.m. and again at 1:30 p.m., parents can register their children with a trained guide who will look after them for an hour and a half. Parents are then free to explore the village knowing the children are safe and being entertained. This is not your basic babysitting service, it is a real adventure for youngsters. The guides take the children on a tour of the village and allow them to see the behind-the-scenes workings of the site. They will take part in singsongs and perhaps bake cookies. A visit to the costume room may present a child with the opportunity of trying on a period costume, such as those worn by his or her ancestors. The program runs during July and August. Children view this visit to Kings Landing as an adventure while parents can look at it as a real learning experience, one that their children are sure to enjoy.

Kings Landing also has what is known as the Visiting Cousins Program. For a week the children live on the site during the day with a particular family, wear the clothes of the period, help with the chores, (butter- or soap-making, bread-baking, gardening, tool making), tackle the three Rs in a one-room school house and generally live the life of a New Brunswick child of days gone by. Each night the children return to a modern dorm for a good night's sleep. Parents must register their child well in advance for this program as it is extremely popular. For more information contact: Kings Landing Historical Settlement, P.O. Box 522, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5A6, Telephone: (506) 363-3081.

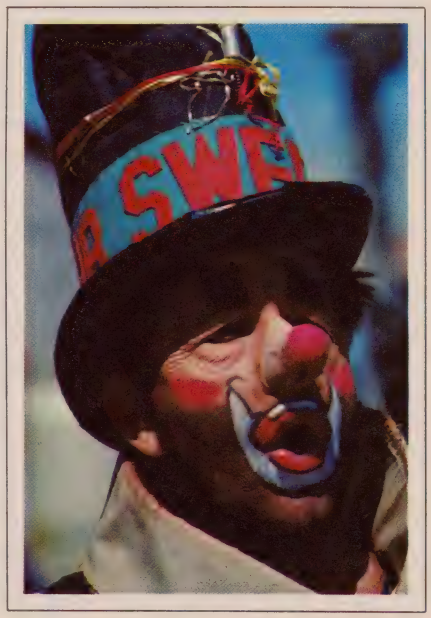
Acadian Historical Village, located between Grande-Anse and Caraquet on the north shore, is a re-created historical settlement, depicting the history of the Acadian people from the years 1780-1880. Life was not always smooth for this group of people but what did come easily was their love of life. They really enjoyed living and it shows in the presentation of their history at the village.

There is an opportunity similar to the one at Kings Landing for children, aged 7 to 12, to participate in life as it was 100 years ago. It runs during July and August and there is a maximum group size of 10. The children arrive on Monday and the program continues until Friday. However, they do not sleep on the site but return home each evening. Each day a different activity is planned for the children. One day it may be to work in the fields, the next may be spent in school, perhaps a day in one of the homes or various other activities. The last day of the program, there is a picnic for all the children involved that week. The program is called *Les Enfants du Village*, and it, too, is very popular. For more information contact: Acadian Historical Village, P.O. Box 820, Caraquet, N.B., E0B 1K0, Telephone: (506) 727-3467.

Turning now from living and farming in the past to the pre-









sent day, New Brunswick offers several farm vacation opportunities that would be particularly suitable to families. It is an opportunity for families to spend time together and get back to the basics of life. The pace is slowed and interests turn to roaming wide open fields, collecting fresh eggs, jumping from a haymow, eating huge portions of delicious home-cooked meals and joining in friendly conversation around a country supper table. One can help in the daily chores or simply sit back and watch the world go by. A New Brunswick farm vacation can be a very special one your family would fondly remember.

Horseback riding is a popular activity for children (and their parents, too!). New Brunswick has several opportunities for those seeking an equestrian experience. Whether a seasoned rider or a beginner, there is something for everyone. Families can experience together the fun of a guided trail ride through wooded areas, wide open spaces, up hillsides and down valleys — at a quiet pace, a canter, trot or gallop. Another activity is that of a riding camp for children. There are several stables that offer camps where the children not only learn to ride, but are also taught to care properly for the animals and their stables. The children live, play, work, eat and learn together. There may even be a rodeo for some added fun. The common interest in horses is what brings them together but the fun and enthusiasm of the children are what make the camps so special.

There are many other special interest camps throughout the province. Children may attend camps that feature sports, music, computers, dance or art. Sunbury Shores Arts and Nature Centre, in St. Andrews, offers children's courses in nature appreciation and crafts. The children enjoy all these camps which enable them to share a common interest with new-found friends.

"Hey, Mom, Dad, let's go to the beach!" A great idea and New Brunswick has first-rate beaches and facilities. It isn't any wonder that our beaches are so popular with every age group. Shediac, on the southeast coast of the province, is a favorite, with warm, salt water swimming in the Northumberland Strait, sandy beaches and complete facilities. Farther up the same coast, Kouchibouguac National Park has sandy beaches that go on and on and on — and, of course, the water is warm there too. The Baie des Chaleurs on the north coast has its fair share of fine warm water beaches, while on the south coast the waters of the Bay of Fundy are cold and definitely invigorating. This doesn't seem to deter children from playing in the waves and creating sculptures in the sand. In all, New Brunswick has eight supervised beaches in provincial parks and all are super for families. Many have picnic facilities and recreational activities throughout the summer.

Everybody loves a clown and in Moncton each year there is a carnival in celebration of these storied characters. This year, it will be held June 19-22. Join in the zany fun and do some clowning around of your own! There are many other festivals and special events in New Brunswick during the summer season. They provide great family entertainment.

New Brunswick is a FUN place and fun is what children love. There is so much to do and see and experience for everyone. Children and summer, beaches and sunshine — kids of all ages will find New Brunswick to be a PLAYGROUND OF ADVENTURE. Join in the FUN!

What better travelling companion for the children than a story about youngsters, places and events? New Brunswick has a number of very talented authors of childrens' books and below is a list of some available in bookstores:

NEW BRUNSWICK

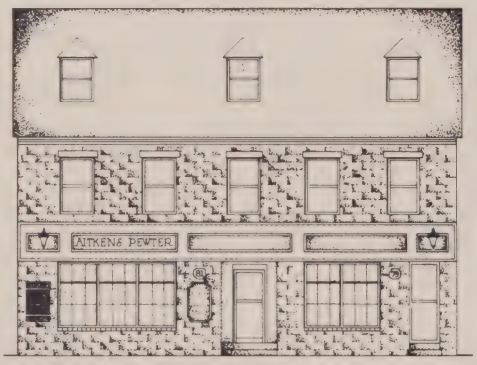
Bay A Way by Mary Irvine
Moods and Magic by Mary Irvine
How I Came To Be In New Brunswick by children of school districts 26 & 27 (Multicultural Association)
The War At Fort Maggie by Raymond Bradbury
The Cow With The Musical Moo by Desmond Pacey
The Mare's Egg by Carol Spray
Will O' the Wisp by Carol Spray
Don't Dilly Dally, Dear by Joan Vowles
Come to the Sea by Joan Vowles
Oland the Unwise Owl by Don Brewster
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The beautiful St. John River is the most commanding feature of this region. Originally called "oa-lus-tuk" or goodly river, it was the first route travelled by the Maliseet and Micmac, explorers and soldiers, Acadians and Loyalists, Scots and Danes. Often referred to as the Rhine of North America, it originates in the northern forests of Maine and wends its way, here and there, harnessed for power and recreation, for over 725 km (450 miles) through broad green vistas, lush forests and rolling farmland to the Bay of Fundy. It parallels the Trans-Canada Highway from Edmundston to Fredericton, the "river road" to the historic city of Saint John and after a unique performance known as the Reversing Falls Rapids exits with the outgoing tides.

The river valley has been influenced over the years by the original Indian inhabitants, the settlers of the three major seigniories established by France in the mid-1600s and now called Brayons, the United Empire Loyalists who arrived in 1783 and settlers from other homelands such as Scotland and Denmark. This rich mosaic of culture and history unfolds as you follow the river.

As you enter New Brunswick from the Province of Quebec, the first community you'll find along the Trans-Canada Highway is **Saint-Jacques**. There is a provincial Tourist Information Centre here. Attractions in the area include Les Jardins de la République, a campground and recreation park that features camping, a swimming pool, tennis courts, nature trails, an amphitheatre and adventure playground. Vintage automobiles are on display at the Automobile Museum in the park along with other mechanical marvels of yesteryear.

Edmundston — capital of Madawaska

The city of **Edmundston**, high-spirited and French in flavor, is located at the junction of the Madawaska and St. John rivers. It is known as the capital of the Republic of Madawaska, which originated in the 1800s as the result of the strong patriotism of the area residents who were eager to establish their own identity. They were tired of being pawns in border negotiations between Canada and the United States. The duties of honorary president are assigned to the mayor and the republic boasts its own flag and coat of arms. The Madawaska Museum features local history and travelling displays. Special exhibits are featured at the Gallery Colline, on the Saint-Louis College campus. The pulpmill and forest nursery of Fraser Co. offer tours and there are nature trails to explore and enjoy.

A sidetrip along Route 120 leads to the popular summer recreation area at Lac-Baker. Communities enroute include **Verret** and **Baker Brook**.

Lac-Baker was named around 1850. Activities include swimming, sailing, water skiing, board sailing and boating. Lac-Baker Beach and Frontier are two provincial parks found in the area.

Not far from here in the community of **Clair** (Route 205) a local museum is of interest and near by at **Saint-François-de-Madawaska** handcrafts are featured.

Just off the Trans-Canada Highway in **Saint Basile** a museum, housed in a replica of a 1786 chapel, has a cemetery containing original tombstones dating back to 1785.

Downriver at **Rivière-Verte** the shortest covered bridge in the province crosses the Quisibis River. **Sainte-Anne-de-Madawaska** is a popular area for fishing and hunting enthusiasts.

Saint-Leonard, located at the junction of Routes 2 and 17, is the home of the internationally renowned Madawaska Weavers where tours are available. Travel counsellors at a provincial Tourist Information Centre can provide details on activities and attractions.

At Saint-Leonard, Route 17 crosses through forests to the **Restigouche Uplands**.

Grand Falls boasts one of the largest cataracts east of Niagara Falls. Each year thousands of visitors enjoy the spectacle of the falls. The gorge is 1.5 km (one mile) long and has fascinating wells-in-the-rocks. Interpretative displays explain the action of the falls and their effect on the surrounding terrain. Stairs provide access down into the gorge and several walking trails offer a variety of vantage points from which to view this natural phenomenon. A Tourist Information Centre features a gift shop and restaurant.

At one time Grand Falls or Grand-Sault, since it is an officially bilingual town, was an important military post. The main street still reflects the dimensions of the parade square. There is a museum of local history. Today, the town is an important agricultural centre with potatoes as the major crop. In summer, fields of potato blossoms and the unique potato sheds inspire both painters and photographers.

Saint-André, near by on Route 255, is a popular hunting and fishing area.

Off the beaten track on Route 108, **Drummond** was named around 1860 in honor of Major Drummond of the famed 104th Regiment. At **New Denmark**, the largest Danish colony in Canada preserves its history in the New Denmark Memorial Museum. This is an area where many traditions of the early Danish settlers have been maintained by their descendants as part of daily life.

Plaster Rock on Route 385 was the site of an early plaster mill in the centre of a rich lumbering and agricultural area. Located on the Tobique River, this is prime hunting and fishing country. From Plaster Rock, Route 385 continues on to Mount Carleton Provincial Park which is a wilderness setting for those seeking complete escape from day-to-day hustle and bustle.

Travelling along the river from the Madawaska/Grand Falls area, you'll see many spectacular views of one of the most beautiful waterways in North America. There is a choice of two routes, the Trans-Canada Highway or the more leisurely Route 105, both of which follow the river.

Take time to visit the many communities nestled along the river.

Access to Route 105 is at the village of **Perth-Andover** where a handcraft shop features native crafts from the nearby Maliseet Indian Reserve. At Four Falls on the outskirts of the village there is a golf course that is truly international. The clubhouse and pro shop are in the United States and the course itself is in Canada. You might even "hook your ball out of the country" on the first fairway. From Perth-Andover, Routes 109 and 385 also lead to Plaster Rock and Mount Carleton Provincial Park.

Downriver at **Beechwood** tours are available at a major hydroelectric development. A fish elevator lifts the famed Atlantic salmon 18 metres (60 feet) over the dam.

Continuing on Route 105, you come to **Bath** where just east, via Route 565, a covered ridge spans the Monquart River. In Carleton County, which is an important agricultural centre, there are seven covered bridges. A total of 33 of these wooden reminders of the past are found in the St. John River Valley. Inquire at a Tourist Information Centre for a listing of locations.

Nearby at **Bristol** a general store, operated in the old tradition, is a favorite stop for both residents and visitors.

Florenceville, located on the Trans-Canada Highway overlooking a curve in the St. John River, is the site of McCain's headquarters. This company is one of the largest frozen food producers in the world featuring a variety of products. (No tours are available.) Florenceville was settled in 1832 and named to honour Florence Nightingale, heroine of the Crimean War. There is a farmers' market here during the summer months featuring fresh produce and crafts of the area.

Across the river from Florenceville, Route 110 leads to the farming community of **Centreville** which is a secondary entry point from Maine.

Hartland, located at one of the many junctions of Routes 105 and 2 (Trans-Canada) as they weave their way downriver, is the site of the longest covered bridge in the world. This impressive and much photographed structure stretches for 391 metres (1,282 ft.) across the St. John River. Built in 1899, it is significant as an important historic attraction and man-made wonder. A rest area overlooking the bridge is a good vantage point for taking pictures.

A major entry point from Houlton, Maine, via U.S. 95, **Woodstock** is referred to as the "hospitality town." The first automatic dial telephone system in Canada was developed here in 1900. At Upper Woodstock, the Old County Court House, built in 1833, is open to the public. Lovely old homes add charm to this friendly town with its tree-lined streets. Just west of Woodstock on Route 95, complete travel information on New Brunswick is available at a Tourist Information Centre. Horseback riding is available in the Woodstock area, there is a waterslide and a summer farmers' market is a popular stop for travellers.

Farther down along the river **Meductic** was the site of a Maliseet fort and village. One of the first chapels in New Brunswick was built here by French settlers in 1717 and the chapel's bell was donated by King Louis XV of France. A memorial cairn marks the site of this early church.

From here Route 122 leads to **Canterbury**, a small community founded in 1825, and an area known as "land of the lakes." These lakes represent the upper reaches of the Chiputneticook Lakes and the St. Croix International Waterway. A variety of outdoor activities may be enjoyed here.

Nackawic, located at a bend where the St. John River broadens, is accessible by bridge from the Trans-Canada Highway. Its name was derived from the Indian word "Nel-qwa-see-gek." Route 605 leads to **Millville** where a community park has picnic sites.

By following either the Trans-Canada Highway or Route 105, you reach the **Capital Region**. This is a popular destination area which includes Kings Landing Historical Settlement, Mactaquac Country, the capital city of Fredericton and many surrounding communities.

Kings Landing Historical Settlement has something for everyone — fine dining at the King's Head Inn from a menu vintage 1800s, special children's tours and programs, working saw and grist mills, blacksmith shop, one-room school house, an 1830s woodboat and a variety of entertainment at the Kings Theatre. On a sprawling riverside site, Kings Landing is a meticulous restoration of the Loyalist period in New Brunswick between 1790 and 1880. The smells, sounds and sights of the past are everywhere as more than 100 costumed "residents" go about their daily tasks in the village's 60 buildings. The Emporium Gift Shop and cafeteria-style restaurant, the Axe and Plough, are located in the Visitor Reception Centre. Here, a time tunnel prepares you for your trip back to another century. Fun-filled events and activities are scheduled throughout the summer months and a variety of special programs are featured during the rest of the year. Wear good walking shoes and plan to spend at least a day exploring this fascinating settlement.

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beautiful headpond area from Kings Landing to Woolastook and Mactaquac parks are planned for this summer. Check at a Tourist Information Centre.

Route 635 leads to Lake George, a popular summer cottage area, and a provincial park which has camping and swimming facilities.

The rural village of **Harvey** is accessible via Route 3. Founded in 1840, it is a rich agricultural and dairy farming area. Horseback riding and learn-to-ride camps are found here. Fresh water swimming may be enjoyed at the many lakes in the area. A woolen mill which has maintained the charm and aura of years gone by is still operating nearby.

East of Harvey via Routes 3 and 4 is **McAdam**. Its historic railway station, built in 1900 of locally quarried granite, has been declared a national historic site. A bird sanctuary ensures abundant and interesting birdlife in the area and there is easy access to the St. Croix River system with its myriad of lakes and streams. Camping is available in the area.

Route 3 leads to the **Fundy Tidal Coast** with its tremendous tides.

At Longs Creek, on the Trans-Canada Highway, Woolastook Campground and Wildlife Park features animals indigenous to Atlantic Canada and two exciting waterslides. It is a popular stop for the young at heart. Boats may be rented at the park and there is a canteen, along with a gift shop and camping facilities.

Mactaquac Country is a tourist area that has evolved as a result of the establishment of a major hydro generating station. The focal point is Mactaquac Provincial Park complemented by facilities and attractions along Route 105.

Mactaquac is an all-season, super park on a site of 567-hectares (1,400-acres) and offers campsites, kitchen shelters, hot showers, laundry facilities and a camp store. There are two supervised beaches, marinas, a championship 18-hole golf course, nature trails, recreation programs and a spacious lodge and lounge for dining. The headpond is popular for smallmouth bass fishing. There are several craft studios in the area as well as opportunities for horseback riding.

As you leave Mactaquac Country via the Trans-Canada Highway, toward Fredericton, you'll see a federal hatchery which raises salmon for stocking provincial rivers and streams. Visitors are welcome.

Fredericton — catch the spirit

Celebrating its 200th birthday this year, the city of **Fredericton** invites both residents and visitors to join in the fun. Fredericton is the capital of the province and a truly gracious city. Tree-lined streets branch out from the St. John River as it flows through the city's central core. Named in honor of the second son of King George III, Fredericton was at one time an important military centre and traces of this period are in evidence at Officer's Square and Compound. Here the sounds of marching feet and shouts of command seem to echo still. Several buildings including the guardhouse and officers' barracks have been restored and are open to the public. Fredericton is also an important centre for the arts and is the site of the internationally renowned Beaverbrook Art Gallery which features many fine collections including works by Dali, Hogarth, Gainsborough and Kreighoff. The gallery has recently expanded its facilities and provides one of the most impressive showcases of art in Eastern Canada. Known as the City of Stately Elms, Fredericton features summer dinner theatre and is also the home of Theatre New Brunswick.

Crafts are everywhere in the Capital Region as more than 20 members of the New Brunswick Crafts Council reside and work in the area. Fredericton is often referred to as "the pewter capital of Canada" because there are so many people creating widely acclaimed items in pewter. Most welcome visitors into their studios. The New Brunswick Craft School is located in the military compound and visitors are welcome. The University of New Brunswick, overlooking the city from a lovely hillside setting, is

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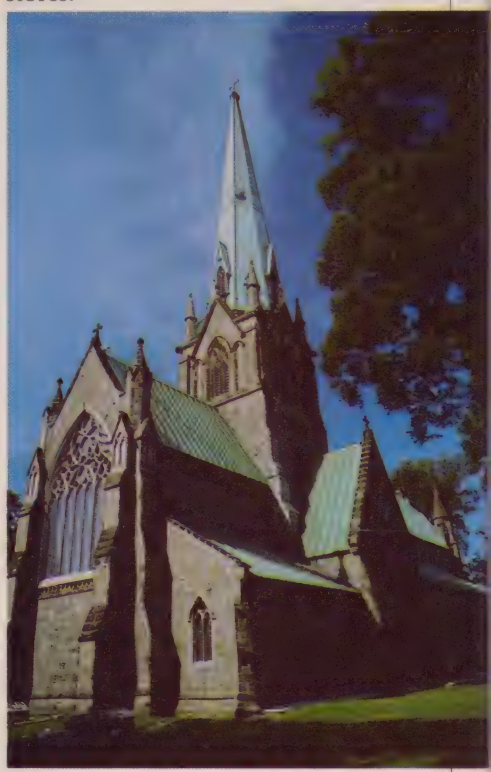
On behalf of the citizens of Oromocto, I extend our warmest greetings. We are proud of our community; our green open spaces, relaxing atmosphere and healthy environment. Please make yourself at home and do enjoy your stay.

Mayor W. C. RIPLEY
Town of Oromocto



Pioneer Kate

one of North America's oldest colleges — 200 this year. The Provincial Archives providing historical and genealogical information for the entire province, Canada's first astronomical observatory, the Old Arts Building, and a restored one-room schoolhouse are located on campus. Other special attractions in the area include Christ Church Cathedral, consecrated in 1853, the first new cathedral foundation on British soil since the Norman Conquest of 1066; the Legislative Building (circa 1880) which has one of the few copies of the original Doomsday Book and several of the Audubon bird sketches; National Exhibition Centre; Old Government House which, although not open to the public, is an impressive example of Georgian architecture; and many historic homes and churches. Walking tour booklets are available at local tourist information centres and book stores.



A new Aquatic Centre located on "The Green" provides facilities for non-powered, small craft such as canoes and sailboards.

The paddlewheeler, *Pioneer Princess*, is scheduled to offer river cruises from Fredericton and Oromocto this summer. Check at a Tourist Information Centre for schedules and prices.

Each Saturday morning beginning at dawn, the Boyce Farmers' Market features an impressive array of fresh produce, poultry, meat and seafood along with many craft and specialty items from the area.

There is harness racing twice a week at the Fredericton Raceway. Odell Park, in the heart of the city, has an interesting arboretum (tree garden) and an extensive

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network of nature trails. Visitors are also welcome at the city's many other parks.

The Agriculture Canada Research Station, on the outskirts of the city, arranges tours on request.

Several sidetrips with a variety of attractions and activities are available from the Capital Region. Routes 8, 107 or 620 lead to **Stanley**, which was settled in 1834 by Edward Stanley, and on to the **Miramichi Basin** and the famed Miramichi River. Many outfitters in the area feature a variety of outdoor activities and there are museums that tell the story of the area. On Route 620 a craft shop is housed in a historic church and features artifacts of the area.

Travelling east along the Trans-Canada Highway (Route 2), you follow the St. John River through the "Garden Patch" to Jemseg. This is a predominately agricultural area with numerous roadside stands featuring tempting fresh fruits and vegetables. At McGowans Corner, Route 690 leads to Douglas Harbour, a popular spot for boaters, and Grand Lake Provincial Park with its camping and freshwater beach facilities.

At Jemseg, where Grand Lake, (the largest in the province) empties into the river, Route 695 leads through rolling countryside to **Cambridge-Narrows**. Here, the Hanseland Health Resort and Spa provides an unexpected vacation opportunity in a lovely lakeside setting.

From here Route 695 continues to the Fundy Tidal Coast or you may rejoin the Trans-Canada Highway via Route 710. Lakeside Provincial Park, on the Trans-Canada Highway, features camping and swimming facilities.

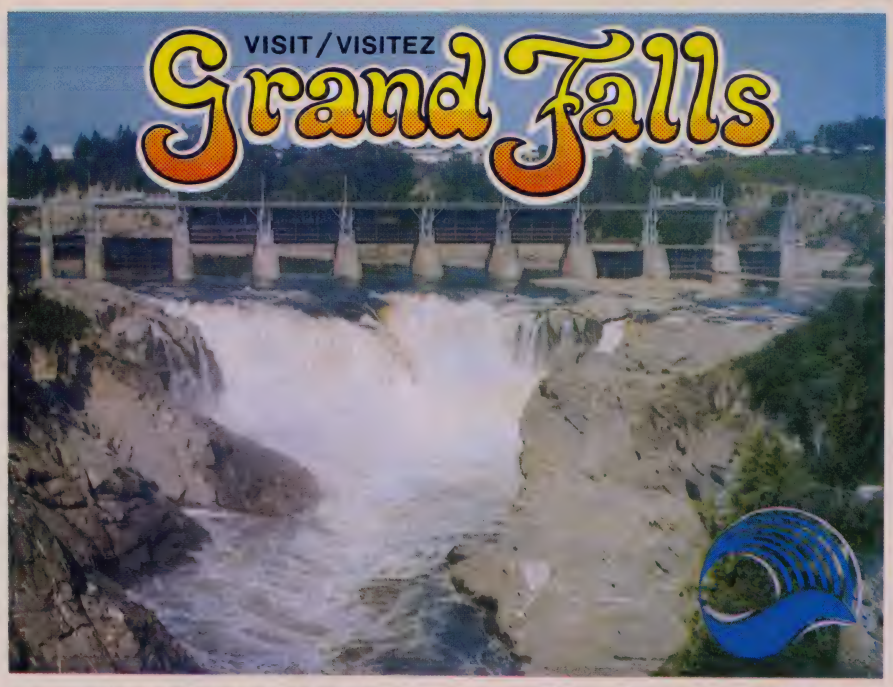
Sussex, known as a dairy centre and for its fine crafts, is the site of an important potash mine. Since several covered bridges are located in the area it is an ideal locale to explore the countryside for these photogenic reminders of the past. Fine handcrafts are produced in the area and visitors are welcome at most studios. Horseback riding is available near by. Just outside town Animaland, with its unique concrete sculptures including such animals as dinosaurs and a gigantic lobster is a favorite for the entire family. A petting zoo of small animals pleases children.

Sussex Corner, on Route 111 was originally settled in the 1700s by Dutch families from New Jersey.

On Route 114, just off the Trans-Canada Highway, the Mystery Crater both entertains and baffles visitors.

From here both Route 114 and Route 2 lead to the **Southeast Shores** and city of Moncton.

From Fredericton and the Capital Region Routes 7 and 102 provide alternatives for visitors to the area. Canadian Forces Base Gagetown is the largest military training area in the British Commonwealth. There is a museum on the base and a restored blockhouse overlooks the



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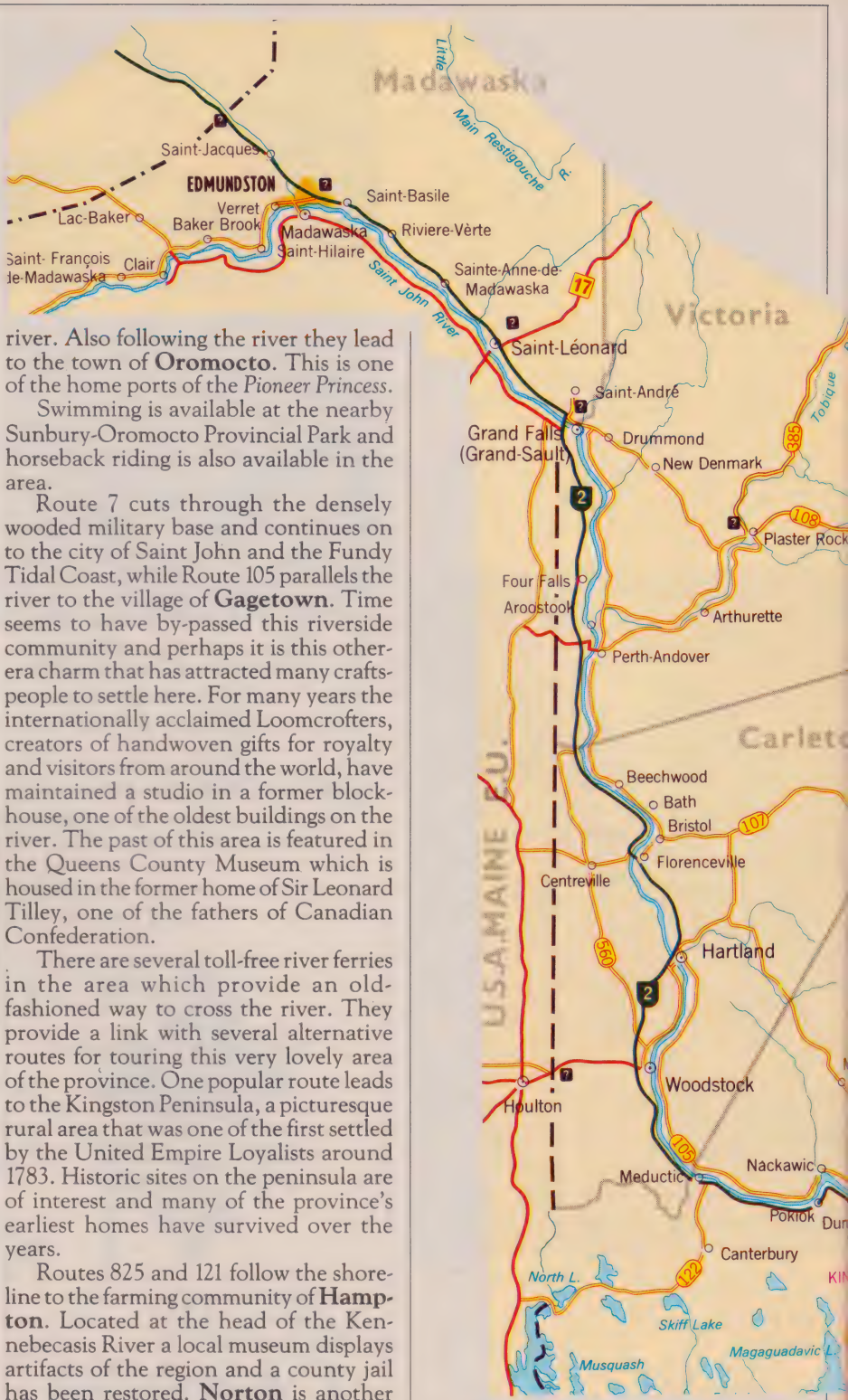
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river. Also following the river they lead to the town of **Oromocto**. This is one of the home ports of the *Pioneer Princess*.

Swimming is available at the nearby Sunbury-Oromocto Provincial Park and horseback riding is also available in the area.

Route 7 cuts through the densely wooded military base and continues on to the city of Saint John and the Fundy Tidal Coast, while Route 105 parallels the river to the village of **Gagetown**. Time seems to have by-passed this riverside community and perhaps it is this otherera charm that has attracted many craftspeople to settle here. For many years the internationally acclaimed Loomcrofters, creators of handwoven gifts for royalty and visitors from around the world, have maintained a studio in a former blockhouse, one of the oldest buildings on the river. The past of this area is featured in the Queens County Museum which is housed in the former home of Sir Leonard Tilley, one of the fathers of Canadian Confederation.

There are several toll-free river ferries in the area which provide an old-fashioned way to cross the river. They provide a link with several alternative routes for touring this very lovely area of the province. One popular route leads to the Kingston Peninsula, a picturesque rural area that was one of the first settled by the United Empire Loyalists around 1783. Historic sites on the peninsula are of interest and many of the province's earliest homes have survived over the years.

Routes 825 and 121 follow the shoreline to the farming community of **Hampton**. Located at the head of the Kennebecasis River a local museum displays artifacts of the region and a county jail has been restored. **Norton** is another scenic community near by.

Before Route 105 rejoins Route 7, Oak Point Provincial Park provides camping facilities, a beach area and a photogenic lighthouse. **Westfield**, on Route 7, is located at the tip of the Long Reach where the river broadens dramatically before emptying into the Bay of Fundy.

Other options from the Capital Region include Route 10 to the village of **Minto** which was the site of the first coal mining operation in North America. The neighboring community of **Chipman** is an important centre for the manufacture of bricks. Several covered bridges are found near here and it is close to Grand Lake with its recreation, boating and swimming opportunities.

Regent Street in downtown Fredericton becomes Route 101 and travels through woodland to **Tracy** and **Fredericton Junction**. Fine country crafts are produced in this vicinity.

This route rejoins Route 7 at Welsford and continues to the **Fundy Tidal Coast**.

Historic Sites and Museums

Clair
Le Petit Musée
Clair
Telephone: (506) 992-2308

Edmundston
Automobile Museum
In Les Jardins de la Republique Provincial Park
(exit off TCH at St. Jacques)
Telephone: (506) 739-7254

Madawaska Museum
195 Hebert Blvd.
Telephone: (506) 739-7254

Fredericton
Beaverbrook Art Gallery
703 Queen St.
Telephone: (506) 455-6551/5316

Christ Church Cathedral
Between Queen and Brunswick Sts.
Telephone: (506) 454-4821

Guard House & Barrack Room
4 Carleton St.
Telephone: (506) 453-3747

Legislative Assembly Building
Corner Queen & St. John St.
Telephone: (506) 453-2527

National Exhibition Centre & N.B. Sports Hall of Fame
503 Queen St.
Telephone: (506) 453-3747

York Sunbury Historical Society Museum
Queen Street
Telephone: (506) 455-6041

University of New Brunswick Campus
Telephone: 453-4793
Art Centre
Brydone Jack Observatory
Burden Academy
Electrical Engineering Exhibit
D Level, Head Hall
Old Arts Building
Provincial Archives
Bonar Law-Bennett Building

Gagetown
Queen's County Museum Route 102
Telephone: (506) 488-2966

Grand Falls
Grand Falls Museum
209 Sheriff St.
Telephone: (506) 473-5265

Hampton
Kings County Museum Route 121
Telephone: (506) 433-3244

Kingston
John Fisher Memorial Museum
MacDonald Consolidated School
Telephone: (506) 763-2002

New Denmark
New Denmark Historical Society & Museum
Telephone: (506) 553-6804

Oromocto
Canadian Forces Base & Gagetown Military Museum
Use main gate into Base Gagetown
Telephone: (506) 357-8401

Fort Hughes Military Blockhouse
Sir Douglas Hazen Park, Wharf Rd.
Telephone:(506) 357-3333

Prince William
Kings Landing Historical Settlement
34 km west of Fredericton on Trans-Canada Highway
Telephone: (506) 363-3081

St. Basile
St. Basile Chapel & Museum
321 Principal Street
Telephone: (506) 263-5971

Woodstock
Carleton County Historical Society & Court House
Upper Woodstock, Route 560
Telephone: (506) 328-6011



Golf Courses

Edmundston
Edmundston Golf and Country Club Ltée.
Telephone: (506) 735-3086

Fredericton
Country Club of Fredericton
Telephone: (506) 454-0535 or 454-0537

Grand Falls
Grand Falls Golfing Ltd.
Telephone: (506) 473-5186

Hampton
Hampton Country Club Inc.
Telephone: (506) 832-7986

Mactaquac
Mactaquac Provincial Park Golf Course
Telephone: (506) 363-3011

Minto
Ridgeview Greens Golf and Country Club
Telephone: (506) 327-3535

Nackawic
Nackawic Golf and Country Club
Telephone: (506) 575-8433

Oromocto
C.F.B. Gagetown Golf Club
Telephone: (506) 357-3002

Perth-Andover (Four Falls)
Aroostook Valley Golf Club
Telephone: (207) 476-8083

Plaster Rock
Plaster Rock Golf and Curling Club
Telephone: (506) 356-2402

Sussex
Sussex Golf and Curling Club
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Celebrations

There never has to be a reason for New Brunswickers to to have a party. The only essentials for a "good do" are enthusiasm and the desire to have fun. And they do — whether it's a small, family get-together or a whole city decked out in its best for a 200-candle birthday.

Two cities in the province are celebrating that birthday this year. Fredericton, the capital, and Saint John, the Loyalist City, that is not only "200 years proud" but also is playing host for the 1985 Canada Summer Games.

Festivals abound throughout the province and range from small country fairs to the multi-event, urban extravaganzas that last for days and attract crowds of visitors. Usually they are based on a theme that is important to the community — a local product, historical or cultural ties, a favorite food, a popular sport or even a family reunion.

Seafood is the star at many of the festivals along the northeast coast. In Shediac lobster is king and in Campbellton salmon reigns. Oysters, clams, cod and crab are featured in various dishes in different places but always sauced with appreciation and affection.

The fruits of the sea are also celebrated at festivals in Caraquet and Shippagan but the importance of fishermen, the fleet and Acadian traditions receive particular emphasis. Another aspect of the coastal region is honored at the Cocagne International Hydroplane Regatta.

Most good parties have music and New Brunswickers applaud that custom. At the Miramichi Folksong Festival in Newcastle, old lumbermen's ballads are reintroduced and enjoyed by fans from near and far. Baroque music captivates and charms in the special setting of sea and sand at Lamèque. Woodstock enhances sound and taste in a wonderful combination of both at the Bluegrass and Strawberry Festival.

Perhaps some of New Brunswick's love of a party comes from its Irish ancestry but everyone, whatever their background, joins in the gaiety of Canada's International Irish Festival at Chatham. Loyalist traditions may be a bit more formal but the wonderful costumes and events during Loyalist Days in Saint John give joy to all ages.

The Foire Brayonne in Edmundston, the capital of the mythical Republic of Madawaska, is a reminder of the past but there is nothing old-fashioned about the very real *joie de vivre* of this French fête.

There are many different ways to have a party — a spangled, rambunctious parade or a quiet chat with a neighbor, the sumptuous spread of a feast or a tasty tidbit with a cup of tea, a country hoe-down or a formal ball, a full-dress concert or a friendly singsong.

New Brunswickers enjoy them all and you are invited to come and join us in the fun. We'll make sure you feel welcome.

For a 1985 Calendar of Events stop at a Tourist Information Centre or dial, toll-free, 1-800-561-0123 in Canada or the United States or 1-800-442-4442 in New Brunswick.



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Seafood is a star

But the menu is varied. You can sample Acadian specialties, continental cuisine, home baking, fresh fruit, rustic fish or game, fabulous fiddleheads and sherbet fit for the Queen

How do you pick a place to eat when you're travelling? Some people follow familiar signs, read restaurant guides or do research in tourist literature. Others follow the recommendations of friends or look for lots of trucks in the parking lot. Nature lovers often just buy the basic ingredients and search out a picnic site with a spectacular view.

Any of these methods work well in New Brunswick. Canada's Picture Province has scenic landscapes everywhere. And in a province with 1,400 miles of seacoast and acres of fertile farmland, fresh produce is abundant and readily available.

Seafood is often the star on New Brunswick menus and deserves the cheers and applause it's awarded by visitors and local people. Lobster used to be considered a staple for the poor. There was so much of it easily at hand in coastal regions that it appeared baked, boiled or broiled — in stews, salads, sandwiches or casseroles.

Now, whatever the presentation, it is high on the list for everyone. Sometimes inlanders find the sight of a whole, boiled lobster a little daunting — but waiters, fellow diners, even the place mats make it easy to open that shell for the glorious feast within.

Lobster is served in many restaurants — a simple country dinner with a very reasonable price at Bon Accueil near Kouchibouguac, in sophisticated, gourmet dishes at Grannan's in Saint John, in a variety of appetizing ways all along the Acadian Coast or seasoned by the salt air anywhere on Grand Manan Island.

One of the favorite treats in New Brunswick is a lobster roll — a great and reasonable way to taste this special seafood. They are made with succulent chunks of that wonderful meat melded with mayonnaise, usually home-made, piled lavishly on a roll, often garnished with lettuce. New Brunswickers love to talk about food and where to get the best lobster roll is a delightful subject for research as well as discussion. The Compass Rose on Grand Manan receives a number of votes each year as does the Herring Cove Golf Club on Campobello but there is a long, impressive list of nominees.

Chowder is another dish that can bring out dreamy descriptions or heated arguments. In this province, chowder

is made with cream or milk and the favorites have a base of seafood or various kinds of fish combined with potatoes, onions and a touch of salt pork. Oyster stew and lobster stew are much the same but without the vegetables added. Pond's Chalets, Ludlow, claims that Lena's Chowder is the best but Cy's in Moncton has lots of fans too. Even small lunch counters in out-of-the-way corners have their own recipes and it is great eating trying to find the best — whether it's clam, salmon, fish, seafood or even corn.

New Brunswick has a pervasive Acadian flavor in its food as well as in its culture. La Fine Grobe in Nigadoo combines local produce with Acadian tradition and the European training of its owners to produce gourmet dining in a seaside setting. Hotel Paulin in Caraquet is also on the waterfront and has a special understanding of how to prepare fresh fish that can never be found without the interest and knowledge of generations of fishermen. They also make a traditional sugar pie that shouldn't be resisted however stringent the diet. At La Cave a Pape in Moncton, Acadian precepts are adapted to the menu in preparing meat and fish.

Cuisine based on other cultural backgrounds has become more readily available with many newcomers to the province contributing their own favorite styles and recipes. L'Europe in St. Andrews and the Mozart Cafe in Cambridge-Narrows are based on German and Austrian modes. The Continental in Saint John offers the kind of choice implicit in its name.

One of the members of the Atlantic Team at the 1984 Food Olympics (at which the Canadian Team took top honors) was Graham Tricket, host of The Village Inn at Newcastle. He offers regular, local choices but is also able to cater for elaborate, special orders.

Home-made bread, rolls, pies and cookies are dividends at many owner-operated establishments such as vacation farms and country inns. The Pres du Lac Motel in Grand Falls includes soup among its cooked-right-here goodies. Marshlands Inn in Sackville even makes its own ice cream as well as using produce from its back garden in season.

Natural foods are served with enthusiasm at provincial restaurants like the Broadway Cafe in Sussex, Country Fare in Fredericton, La Licorne in Moncton and Windridge Farms in St. Andrews. The latter makes superb ice cream and their raspberry sherbet was judged fit for a queen when Elizabeth II visited New Brunswick in September, 1984.

For the freshest, best-tasting, least expensive products of nature, New Brunswick has U-Pick strawberry, raspberry, blueberry and apple farms. You do the work but you reap the tastiest and save the most money. Since there are a number of sugar bushes in the province, there are lots of treasured recipes for great maple delicacies, too.

Fast food chains serving their specialties are omnipresent but in New Brunswick we add fried clams and fish and chips to the succulent morsels quickly and easily served.

Hotel and motel chains are also represented with a variety of restaurants — from counter service to luxurious dining rooms — and provide the comfort of the familiar.

Candle-lit service with a predominantly French cuisine is the specialty of Chez Jean Pierre in Moncton. The Victoria and Albert in Fredericton also offers elegant dining with a wide range of choices. In the same city, Eighty-Eight Ferry has a more limited choice but every dish is a jewel, lovingly presented with a fresh flower or signature-cut, little figure as a garnish. A well-known travel writer describes this restaurant as "worth four stars and a detour."

New Brunswick outfitters have always prided themselves on their ability in preparing trophies of fish or game with skill and expertise. Hearty appetites are expected in these rustic settings and plates are usually piled high. Now those talents are more apt to be used year-round for visitors who enjoy time and space away from urban sights and sounds.

Reservations are almost always necessary at establishments with this kind of special service, as they are at luxe dining rooms, at places where your table for dinner is yours for the evening and at small inns famed for fabulous food such as Shadow Lawn in Rothesay, where the menu is set unless prearranged.

York's in Perth-Andover is a great spot for real trenchermen. They practically invented home-cooking and their patrons are continually being urged to try something else on the menu. One of the prices listed can cover all the choices.

Famous New Brunswick menus should always include fiddleheads. Whether plain with a little butter or vinegar or incorporated into special gourmet dishes such as the fiddlehead soup at Rossmount in St. Andrews — this marvellous, green delicacy of spring inspires poets as well as gourmets.

There are many other local favorites, sometimes available in restaurants, often featured at local festivals. Ployes (buckwheat pancakes) in Edmundston and fricots (meat stews), poutines and seafood specialities such as clam pie on the Acadian Coast deserve celebrations.

Cookbooks prepared by local organizations offer special local dishes as prepared by the best cooks of the area and add the dimension of taste to a souvenir of a happy holiday.

There are a myriad of good things to eat in this province and many wonderful places to enjoy them — only a few of them could be mentioned here. But New Brunswickers do love to talk about food nearly as much as they like eating it. They are usually more than willing to reveal their favorite recipes or eating places. Exploring, sampling, discovering the best on the tables of this Picture Province should be an integral part of a wonderful vacation.

Enjoy a taste of New Brunswick on your next holiday.





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Seafood Salad in Avocado Halves

1/2 cup canned snow crab (or lobster)
1/2 cup small cooked shrimps (deveined)
2 minced green onions
3 tbsp. mayonnaise
2 tsp. lemon juice
2 medium avocados
4 lemon wedges
lettuce and parsley

Gently combine crab, shrimp, onions, mayonnaise and lemon juice in a bowl and chill for about one hour.

Halve avocados, remove pits, and sprinkle with lemon juice to prevent discoloration. Fill each half with seafood mixture, place on a bed of lettuce, and garnish with lemon wedges and parsley. Serves four. Simply delicious.

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Area:
28,354 sq. mi or 73,437 sq. km (85 per cent of which is forested)

Bird (provincial):
Chickadee

Capital City:
Fredericton

Climate:
In New Brunswick, as in the rest of Canada, weather reports are given in degrees Celsius rather than Fahrenheit. Summers in N.B. are warm and usually quite dry. In July, the mean daily temperature is 16°C (60°F) in the northern parts of the province, 19°C (66°F) inland and cooler along the coast, where light outerwear may be required for evenings.

Currency exchange:
Best exchange rates on foreign money can be obtained at major financial institutions. Currency exchange services are also available at certain Tourist Information Centres located along the Canada-U.S.A. border. (These centres are indicated by a blue $ on the New Brunswick Travel Map.)

Dial-a-nite:
New Brunswick features a free in-province accommodation reservation system, available at all *provincial* Tourist Information Centres shown with a red ? on the New Brunswick Travel Map. It allows you to make advance reservations with hotels, motels, farm vacations, outfitters and many privately owned campgrounds throughout the province.

Duty free items:
On entry, visitors from the United States 16 years of age or older: 50 cigars, 200 cigarettes and 0.9 kg (two pounds) of manufactured tobacco. If 19 years of age or older: 1.1 litres (40 ounces) of liquor or wine, or 24×336-ml (12-ounce) cans or bottles of beer or ale. Food for two days personal use and bona fide gifts to the value of $40 (Canadian funds) per recipient, exclusive of tobacco products, alcoholic beverages or advertising material. Recreational vehicles and equipment for personal use for the duration of the visit. Domestic dogs and cats must be accompanied by a certificate issued by a licensed



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veterinarian, clearly identifying each animal and certifying it has been vaccinated against rabies within the preceding three years. Note: revolvers, pistols, fully-automatic weapons, or any operative firearms under 66 cm (26 in.) in overall length are prohibited; others may require a permit.

Returning United States residents (after more than 48 hours in Canada) $400 worth of articles for personal use. If all or part of this exemption has been claimed in the preceding 30 days, a limit of $25 per individual. Duty free items can include up to 100 cigars (non-Cuban), one litre of alcoholic beverage (if 21 years of age or older) and 200 cigarettes (one carton). If visit was less than 48 hours, $25 exemption (also mentioned above) can include 50 cigarettes, 10 cigars (non-Cuban), 150 ml (5.1 ounces) of alcoholic beverages. Individuals departing from Canada through the Customs Port of Edmundston, N.B., may take advantage of a Duty Free Shop which has been established as a pilot project. Shops may be established at other land-based points at a later date.

Ferry service:
On the lower reaches of the St. John River, there are several toll-free ferries in operation. Other free ferries operate between Lamèque and Miscou Islands and during the summer between mainland New Brunswick and Deer Island. CN Marine operates a toll ferry between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and another between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Flower (provincial):
Purple Violet

Highways and by-ways:
Speed limits on provincial highways are posted in kilometres — for example 90 km equals 55 miles per hour and 50 km equals 30 miles per hour.

Regular, unleaded and diesel gas is available throughout the province and sold by the litre. There are 3.78 litres in one U.S. gallon.

Vehicle insurance is compulsory in the province, with a minimum coverage of $100,000 in public and property damage. In case of accident to a person or to property on a highway due to the operation of a motor vehicle, the operator shall offer assistance to the injured person and is required to give his name and address. If total damage amounts to $200 or over or has caused death or injury to any person, particulars should be reported immediately to the nearest police department.

The driver of a motor vehicle meeting or overtaking a school bus upon a highway when flashing lights are displayed on such school bus shall stop at not less than 6 m (20 ft.) from the bus and shall not pass until it is again in motion or the lights cease flashing.

Trailer coaches are welcome and no entry permit is required. The maximum length permitted is 11 m (35 ft.), maximum length of trailer and towing vehicle is 20 m (65 ft.) and the maximum width 259 cm (102 in).

Holidays:
A total of 11 legal holidays are observed throughout New Brunswick. They are in 1985: New Year's Day, Good Friday (April 5), Easter Monday (April 8), Victoria Day (May 20), Canada Day (July 1), New Brunswick Day (August 5), Labor Day (September 2), Thanksgiving Day (October 14), Remembrance Day (November 11), Christmas and Boxing Day (December 25-26).

Hospitals/emergencies
In the event of an emergency visitors should dial 0 or 911. Medical services are listed in the front of the telephone directories and are marked by a white H on a green background on road signs. Visitors should check health insurance coverage before leaving home and carry copies of current prescriptions.

Language:
New Brunswick is Canada's only officially bilingual province with approximately 35 per cent of the population French-speaking.

Liquor:
Legal drinking age in licensed premises is 19 years. Bottled liquor (spirits, wine, beer) is sold only in government stores.

Metric system:
The metric system is based on tens. The temperature difference between the freezing point of water and its boiling point is 100 equal units or degrees. In CELSIUS water boils at 100 degrees and freezes at 0 degrees, instead of the FAHRENHEIT readings of 212 and 32 degrees.

Rainfall is now recorded in millimetres (mm). A mm is about the thickness of a 10-cent piece.

Most consumer products are sold in litres and kilograms.

Gasoline, among other products, is sold in litres. One litre is equivalent to 0.264 U.S. gallons, and 0.219 Imperial gallon.

A kilogram (kg) weighs 2.2 pounds, while a metre (m) is 39.37 inches in length.

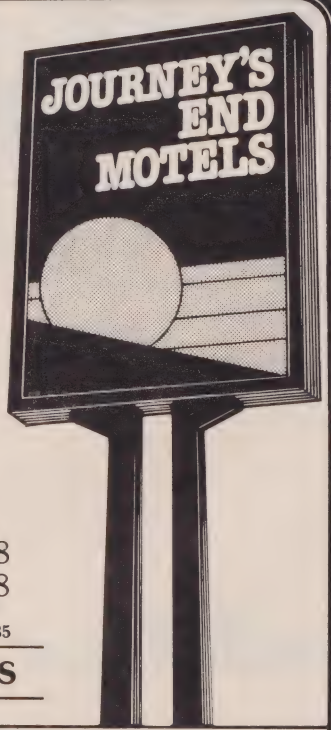
Passports and visas:
Citizens or permanent residents of the United States do not require passports or visas to travel in New Brunswick. You need identification — a birth certificate, proof of citizenship, voter's certificate or other official papers. If under 18 and unac-

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companied by an adult, you must bring written permission of parent or guardian to travel in Canada. If you are a citizen of another country and resident in the United States, bring your Alien Registration Receipt Card. U.S. drivers' licences are valid in New Brunswick.

Police:
New Brunswick highways and streets are patrolled by three police forces. Some sections of major highways are patrolled by the RCMP and others by the New Brunswick Highway Patrol (NBHP). In most municipalities, this surveillance is the responsibility of municipal police forces. In case of emergency, dial 0 or 911.

Population:
696,401

Postage:
Visitors are required to use Canadian postage stamps when mailing letters, cards or parcels while in New Brunswick.

Radio (C.B.):
U.S. citizens visiting Canada may be issued a permit for a Citizen's Band Radio. For information on licensing, write: Telecommunications Regulations Branch, Dept. of Communication, 1222 Main Street, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada E1C 8P9. (Allow 60 days for a response.)

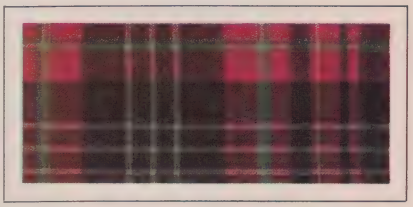


Seat belts:
Mandatory for drivers and passengers. Children under 18 kilograms (40 lbs.) must be in an infant carrier or approved child restraint.

Ship Logo (Tourism Emblem):



Tartan (provincial):



Tourist Information Centres:
Tourism New Brunswick maintains Tourist Information Centres at major entry points: Edmundston, Saint-Leonard, Woodstock (Route 95), St. Stephen, Aulac, Campobello and Campbellton. Others are at St. Andrews, Bathurst, Newcastle, Chatham, Moncton, Fredericton, Saint John and Penobsquis. Tourist Information Centres sponsored by municipalities and service clubs are located throughout the province.

Tourist Information Centres are indicated by ? on the New Brunswick Travel Map and along provincial highways.

Time:
New Brunswick is on Atlantic Daylight Time. Entering New Brunswick from Maine or Quebec, set your watches ahead one hour.

Vacation packages:
A variety of vacation packages are available in the province. For a listing contact Tourism New Brunswick.

Want More Information?

Write:
Tourism New Brunswick
P.O. Box 12345
Fredericton, New Brunswick
Canada E3B 5C3
or by telephone:
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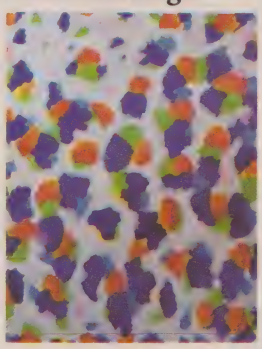
Meeting rooms and theatres with seating for up to 1500; residence space for 1000; conference support services of every description. In the Maritimes, Mount Allison is the perfect location for summer conferences and meetings large or small. Visit the Conference Office in Centennial Hall for complete information.

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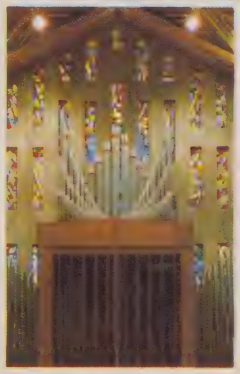
...a priceless artistic heritage



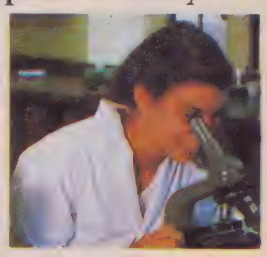
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...an economical place to stay

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For further information write to: Information Office, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick E0A 3C0 or call: (506)536-2040 ext. 330

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tend to us. We became so exasperated in trying to get a sensible proposal from them that we renewed our lease for five years at Scotia Square (a complex of office towers, apartments and a shopping centre across the street)."

As far as the deficit goes, Government Services Minister Gerry Lawrence said it would be "nowhere near" the Board of Trade's first estimate of $2 million. Because the office tower has not been filled since, that estimate has been revised to $4 million. But the figure will not be known until Lawrence discloses it during the legislature's look at his department's budget.

Meanwhile, Rowe, whose corporate holdings include the Holiday Inn in Halifax, is uncertain the centre was a wise investment unless it starts drawing events that would otherwise not have gone to Halifax. "We know it's a lovely facility — and so it should be for $30 million. But having spent the money, we just don't want to see a bunch of dinners and meetings there that normally would have gone to the hotels at no public expense. We want to see the conventions, with outside delegates being brought in. It was built to be a catalyst for bringing in these delegates that spend money around the city."

Deficits are not a concern in Charlottetown and St. John's, where the convention centres anchor large hotels run by international chains. But they still must be concerned about getting enough business, particularly as there is mounting fear that there are too few conventions, trade shows and annual meetings of associations to keep any of the four buildings busy enough.

William Campbell, government program manager of Tourism Canada's development branch, says the four centres were built as part of a federal program designed to "obtain a regional distribution of trade and convention centres across Canada. We did not have, particularly in the major centres, facilities to attract major conventions." The North American convention industry is worth $27 billion a year and Ottawa was willing to spend a lot of money to help Canadian facilities increase their four-per-cent share of the lucrative market. But now, 16 centres and $69-million of taxpayers' money later, Campbell responds with a curt "I wouldn't comment on that" to questions about if Canada now has too many of these facilities.

Others are more straightforward. John Maxwell, president of the $77-million Metro Toronto Convention Centre, says many facilities were constructed for political, not business, reasons. He says Atlantic Canada's convention centres will "all eventually be in a loss position because there just isn't the business." Too many cities, he adds, "figure that if they put the facility there, then it's going to be like flypaper and they're going to draw all of the conventioneers to that city because of the facility. Nobody ever goes to a destination just because of the facility." In other words, the



P.E.I. TOURISM/BRUCE PATON

Charlottetown's Prince Edward Sheraton has been dogged by lawsuits and receivership



The World Trade Centre in Halifax: arguments over its role and its deficits

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city has to be a natural tourism and conventional destination to begin with.

But the federal government's research indicates this region does not rank high on the list of preferred convention destinations. Gordon Taylor, Tourism Canada's research manager, told a recent tourism industry meeting in Halifax that the city is "at the bottom of the list" of 36 possible destinations ranked by convention planners across the continent. And Chris White, chairman of the Washington-based convention booking agency KRISAM Group, added the region suffers because it is too far from the convention market and there are no direct, non-stop flights into the region. "That is a serious negative for Halifax."

That hasn't diminished the optimism of the promotions and marketing teams at Atlantic Canada's convention centres. With the possible exception of Halifax, the region's facilities are not in the same league as those large cities like New York, Las Vegas, Toronto and Montreal. But they all anticipate bringing free-spending conventioneers to their cities, even if it costs millions in taxpayer-financed deficits to do so.

Joseph Van Ulden, general manager of the Newfoundland Hotel, believes the region has enough business for the four centres. But even he describes the situation as a bit like the chicken and the egg: which came first — the demand for convention space or the facilities which are supposed to fuel that demand? "I would think that Atlantic Canada now having the facilities, we might create a lot more interest than we had in the past. In other words, it very well could be a growth industry for us." And even though he sees the centres all competing for shares of the same market, that's better than a few years ago "when we had nothing to compete with . . . I think we will be able to attract, between the four of us, national conventions and we'll probably end up pooling the regional conventions."

The $28-million Newfoundland Hotel is the only one of the four centres built and operated without direct government assistance. Canadian National, with a 25 per cent ownership share, manages the facility. Its partners are Mutual Life of Canada and a local firm, Baine-Johnson. Van Ulden says the hotel counts on the convention trade for about 18 per cent of its annual occupancy and about $4 million a year in billings. But even without this "substantial" trade, he says, the hotel has little difficulty filling rooms thanks to the "incredible amount of corporate travel here." He says the province's natural beauty is a major drawing card for conventioneers.

In Charlottetown, receivership action and multi-million dollar lawsuits have added to Islanders' original concerns that there would be too little business for the $30.5-million, 200-room Prince Edward Sheraton, a hotel and convention centre. Local developer Bernard Dale put up the

centre with a $3.75-million federal loan plus government loan guarantees.

In February, the Dale Corp.'s P.E.I. assets were placed in receivership at the request of the Bank of Montreal, which said Dale owed it more than $26 million — mostly money borrowed in 1982 to continue construction after his contractors quit because they hadn't been paid. That was after a $12-million cost overrun.

Apparently P.E.I. won't lose any money on its small loan guarantees because of the foreclosure. But Ottawa, with its larger guarantees, could lose up to $7 million.

Before receivership, Dale had filed lawsuits against Hilton Hotels, which first managed the facility, claiming the chain hadn't met its commitments. Sheraton later took over the management.

The P.E.I. Tourism Association wants the province to regulate the centre's rates so the receivers can't slash prices to maximize revenues. (Tourists hardly filled it during the two-month summer season and 130 rooms a night must be filled all year round to meet interest payments.) If prices are cut, motel owners would be under an enormous strain to compete — a point stressed when the loans were guaranteed three years ago.

Deborah Ferguson-Thorne, director of convention sales for the Saint John Trade and Convention Centre, says the Atlantic region "is a whole new area that's opened up for national conventions." In the past national associations have usually looked no further east than Montreal for meeting places. "Now, with these four main centres in the Maritimes, it gives the convention organizer a choice of centres to meet in." She adds that each centre has particular advantages for different groups, which lessens competition between them. "We're going to attract a certain size convention and some, that Halifax is attracting, we quite frankly wouldn't be able to accommodate."

Few seem worried about too little business in Halifax. The World Trade and Convention Centre, the showpiece among the region's facilities, should easily attract large-scale international meetings and small, local, one-night affairs. But the big question is the building's deficit and how that will be affected by the vacancies in the office tower. Even so, Government Services Minister Lawrence says his only worry is there will be too few parking spaces for the "hundreds of thousands of people who are going to be using that building."

Despite the concerns of industry observers and political critics who warn of runaway deficits, the convention industry in Atlantic Canada is optimistic about its future. Of course, the marketing people at the centres are paid to promote their buildings and that's just what their comments reflect. Time will tell if the optimism is well-founded and if the millions of dollars spent to ante up in the convention gamble will win the jackpot.

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The hectic art of thriving in the survival business

Survival Systems Inc. of Dartmouth, N.S., started out two years ago using a converted toilet for an office. Last year it did $1.7 million worth of business training offshore workers in survival techniques. But, as they say, it's a risky business

by donalee Moulton-Barrett

It was the spaghetti dinner that clinched it. Two weeks later Albert Bohemier and John Turton showed up at the Bank of Montreal in Halifax and borrowed $1,000 each. Seven hundred of that went to incorporating their new business, Survival Systems Inc.; then they plunked down a $100 deposit for a telephone and another $100 for an office (actually a converted toilet) that a firm in Dartmouth, N.S., let them use.

That was March, 1982. Today the company has 23 full-time employees; two part-timers; a 6,000-square-foot training facility that cost $650,000 to build and equip; administrative offices considerably larger than before; projected sales this year of $1.5 million; and best of all 110 oil companies, subcontractors and service firms which have paid up to $1,830 per employee to have them trained by Survival Systems Inc.

The oil companies and the businesses surrounding them, however, weren't clamoring for the offshore survival training that Survival Systems specializes in. In fact, in order to attract any customers at all, Bohemier and Turton had to offer their first five-day training course free. And that meant another trip to the bank. They finally got a $14,000 loan — at 22½ per cent interest — from the Federal Business Development Bank, and later another $6,000 loan from the Bank of Montreal.

That was all it took. After the five-day course, Petro-Canada requested a two-day course in helicopter ditching (or what to do if your helicopter crashes) and Survival Systems was in business. It was an expensive business, however. Bohemier and Turton, both helicopter pilots and ex-military safety training instructors, didn't have their own helicopter underwater escape trainer, or "dunker," and had to rent the only one in Canada from the Shearwater air base near Dartmouth at $500 per use — until the military finally stopped lending it.

That final decree coincided with the beginning of an offshore oil industry task force that was investigating the safety precautions aboard rigs and for transporting workers. When the task force finally released its report in the spring of 1983, survival training was high on the list. "We went to the industry," recalls Bohemier, "and said, 'If you want year-round training, you're going to have to bear the cost.' "

The big five — Home Oil, Petro-Canada, Shell, Husky and Mobil — agreed: each company underwrote contracts large enough for Bohemier and Turton to go back to the bank and get a $650,000 loan to build their building and buy equipment, like a helicopter crash simulator at $130,000, lifeboat and launch at $100,000, and a dunker (which needs a pool) at $300,000.

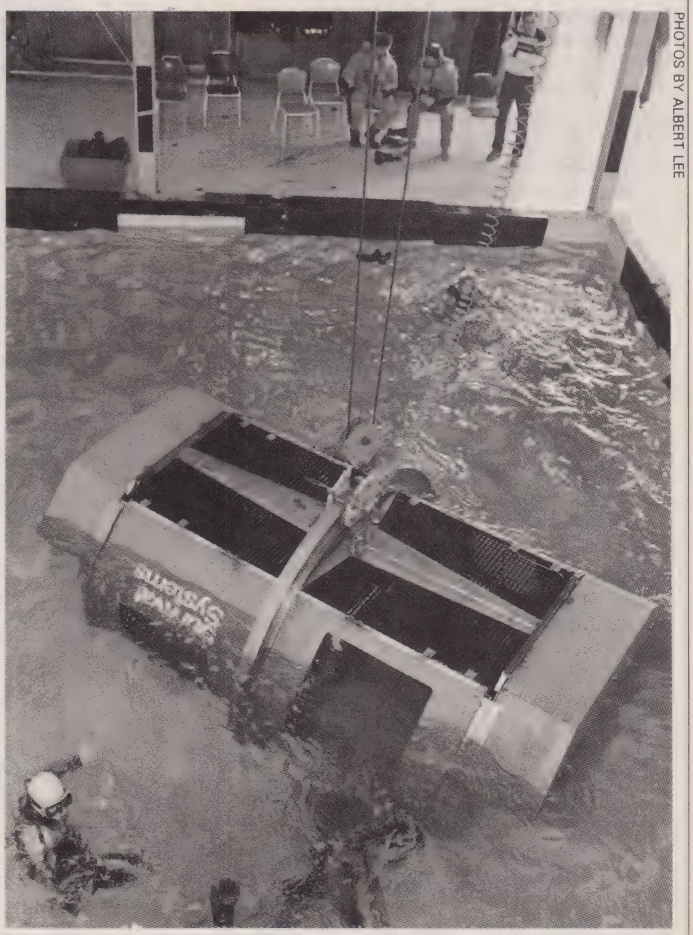
But the best deal the banks would offer was a loan amortized over seven years and the oil companies would only commit themselves to being in the region for three. That's why the course fees are so high right now: Bohemier and Turton are paying off the cost of their equipment in three years, their building in five — thanks to the oil industry. "We have agreed at the end of five years to basically cut the price of some courses in half," says Bohemier. "(The oil companies) would certainly very quickly put us out of business if we tried to be unfair to them. We have made a commitment to them."

The Basic Offshore Training course (BOT) offered by Survival Systems takes into account all the hazards anyone could possibly face from the time they board a helicopter to fly to the rigs, their long stint on the rig and the return journey. "It is a type of training that's specific to the men and women working offshore," says Bohemier, "That's what the industry wanted."



Bohemier, front, and Turton: looking beyond oil

Scott Little couldn't agree more. Little, an accident prevention officer with Shell Canada Resources Ltd., took the five-day survival course. "I knew what to expect," he says, "but the content was exceptional. It's definitely worth the price." The price for the course Little took is now $1,830 (up from $1,450 in 1982 and $1,600 in 1984).



PHOTOS BY ALBERT LEE

Escaping the "dunker" is a key part of the training

But that isn't the only course Survival Systems offers. There are 15 altogether, including two specialized courses: one for rig workers with firefighting responsibilities and one for those who operate the fast rescue craft. Those courses are a hefty $1,800 per person each, but then it costs $100,000 to buy the firefighting equipment. A similar arrangement was made with the oil companies to underwrite this cost and, says Bohemier, "We have committed ourselves to dropping the price of the course in half at roughly the 180th student. That's when the equipment is paid for." And that may be fairly soon. Already more than 140 students have completed the training.

Aside from the horrendous training costs and huge equipment expenses, Survival Systems faces another major problem. Offshore oil exploration may have ended in this region in another five years. That's as long as the oil companies will promise to stay. It could spell the end of Survival Systems Inc. unless it diversifies — which is exactly what it is doing. Bohemier and Turton have formed two affiliate companies, The CORD Group Limited and another called Tesco, which has an affiliate called Tesco (Newfoundland) Ltd.

The CORD Group offers advice and assistance to industry members concerned with the development, implementation, evaluation and maintenance of loss prevention programs, explains Robert Wilson, the third partner in the company. Already CORD has developed an emergency response plan for oil rig operators that's been adopted by the Canadian Oil and Gas Lands Administration; it has conducted evaluations and assessments on a variety of survival equipment; and it's working with the rig operators to provide appraisals of operators ability to respond in an emergency.

Tesco and Tesco Newfoundland, run by Turton, do the testing and checking on the various kinds of survival and safety gear. Turton describes its role as being that of providing a "one-stop safety equipment evaluation, acquisition and maintenance service." This company operates all day, every day and gives customers an immediate assessment of equipment aboard a rig, a ship or on land.

That's not all. Turton has just returned from Indonesia where Survival Systems was invited to look into the possibility of setting up training there. "We realize the oil industry may not always be here," says Bohemier. "We are committed to following the industry wherever it may go. If you stagnate you stop, and we don't want to stop."

Survival Systems Inc. isn't even slowing down. It's the only wholly-owned private company of its type in North America — and maybe the world. In their first year of operation, Bohemier and Turton trained 275 students and grossed $200,000. In 1983 they trained 600 students and had a $1.2 million gross. Last year more than 800 students ditched helicopters, donned survival suits and fought fires and Survival Systems Inc. had sales of $1.7 million. That was some spaghetti dinner.

Gourmet jams — Island style

Bruce MacNaughton's business dream was to make special preserves with fresh P.E.I. fruit. He's done it. Now sales are so brisk that he is considering exporting to the Far East

by Barbara MacAndrew

In Bruce MacNaughton's Charlottetown kitchen are 500 jars of his luscious strawberry-Grand Marnier Island Preserves — like those he sells to many gourmet shops — but he won't let those jars leave his place for love nor money because the batch wasn't quite up to scratch.

"I won't let those bottles out of my kitchen," he says. "They're a bit dark because of low sugar content and color naturalness is important to me. I was slightly stingy with the Grand Marnier. My standards are set when it comes to the quality of my Island Preserves."

Pursuit of perfection is typical of MacNaughton and it's paid off. His line of products was well received during P.E.I.'s recent trade mission to Japan. He expects to export jams to Pacific Rim countries either next year or the following one.

For the past two summers he has turned succulent Island fruits into special jams. The gingham-topped, pine-boxed preserves, conserves, mustards and vinegars are made from time-honored P.E.I. recipes, slightly modified by MacNaughton's creative cooking ideas. They're the Island's best-selling gourmet foods. The labels have tempting names: Raspberries with Champagne; Plums in Port; Blueberry-Lemon; Strawberries with Orange; and Plum-Rum and Walnut. Island stores can't keep up with the demand despite steep prices — $3.95 for a 250 ml jar or $10.95 for two 250 ml jars in a nifty P.E.I.-crafted pine box. Still, a jar costs a dollar less than one from the closest imported competitor (British Crabtree and Evelyn Inc.).

Last Christmas Eve one uncompromising Charlottetown woman hunted MacNaughton down at a friend's country home and woke him up to complain that she hadn't received her order for gifts. "I'd forgotten she ordered from me last fall. I'd told her there were hundreds of bottles left and not to worry. Famous last words! I had to go into town to search

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for them. Finally I found some left at a Charlottetown shop.''

Twenty-seven-year-old MacNaughton, who has worked since he was 13, left his native Moncton at 16 to work in P.E.I. as a golf teacher. But he decided against becoming a golf pro and entered Holland College's business administration course in Charlottetown. While he was there his P.E.I. Preserves idea dawned. He's worked to make the dream a reality ever since.

He was away from the Island for three years — studying cooking and later working — but he missed home and the ocean. As a busboy, apprentice chef and later chief saucier at two Toronto restaurants after graduating from Ontario's George Brown College cooking courses, MacNaughton recalls being ''grossed out by mounds of sugar added to retail jam.'' Even while studying English and European jam cooks' methods he found too much sugar in the recipes. He says that today's informed consumers don't want dollops of sugar . . . They prefer fresher products. That's what I'm making.''

BARBARA MACANDREW



MacNaughton and his jams: quality sells

The star in his kitchen is the succulent Island strawberry. ''The very best tasting strawberries in the world grow here. The rest of the Island fruits are great too. Our berries are made into jam within hours of picking. Thousands of quarts come into my kitchen from our farmers. My student helpers and I make sure they're bottled before day's end. The quicker to boil, the quicker to jar, the better the jam retains its aroma, taste, nutrition, color and freshness.''

This summer, with the help of a $100,000 private investment loan, he's expanding production to an ambitious 50,000 jars from last year's 6,000. With the help of a team of Holland College culinary arts students, he expects that will meet local, tourist and export demands. Next fall P.E.I. Preserves will grace fancy stores like Creeds and Holts in Toronto and some selected gourmet shops in Boston.

It's all part of MacNaughton's careful plans to produce indigenous Island preserves. And perhaps his success will help him forget a head chef in Toronto who growled at him, as he applied for a chef's job, ''You're from P.E.I., you know nothing of fine cooking. You work here as a busboy!''

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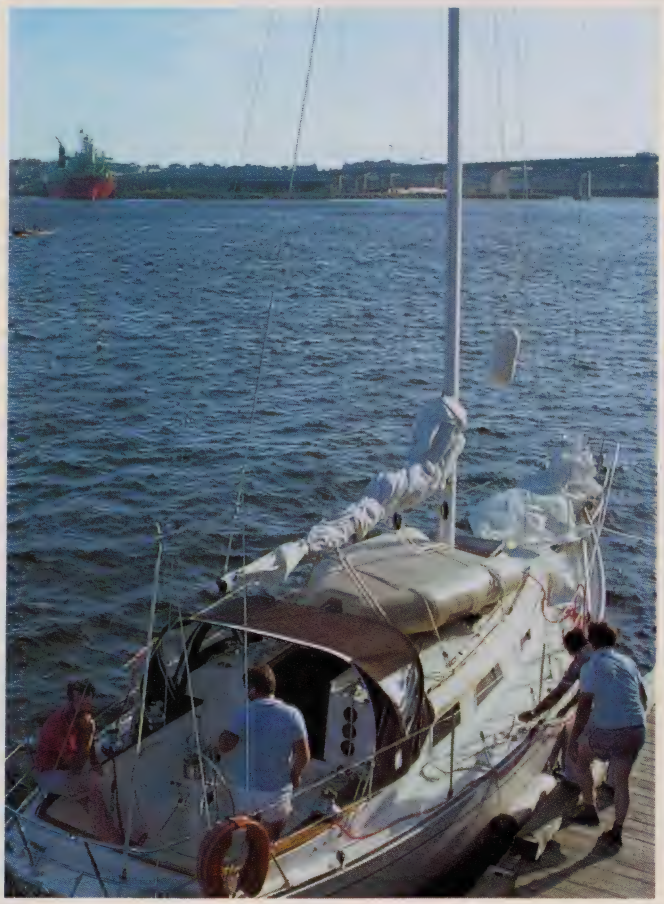
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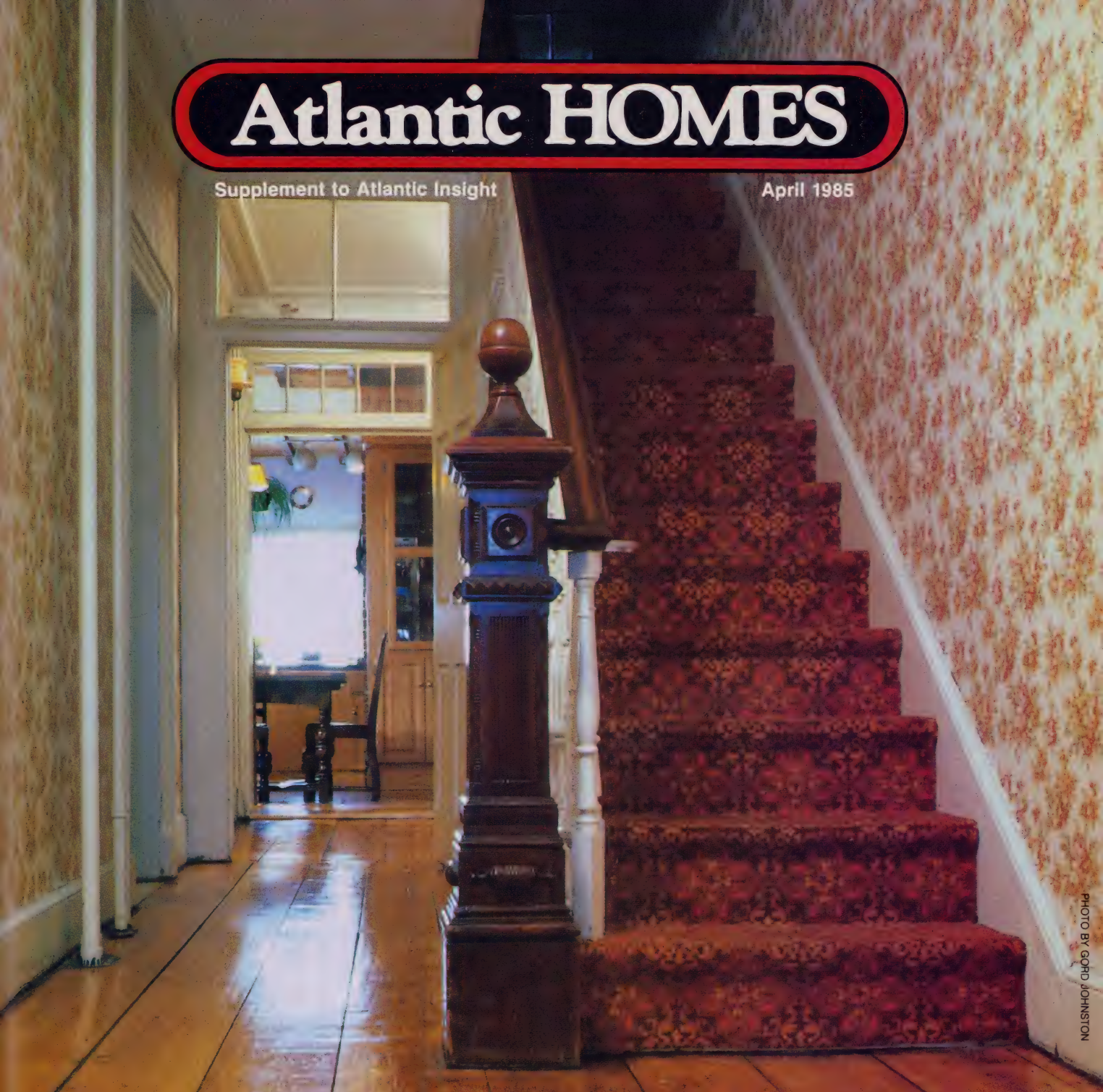


PHOTO BY GORD JOHNSTON

Old tales and new polish at Charlottetown's MacKenzie home

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How to avoid snags when buying a home

Buying a house is an important goal for most people because home ownership provides many benefits: you have equity instead of having to pay to use someone else's property; you can mold the property to suit your needs instead of having to fit the mold of the ideal tenant; and it gives you a stable base for raising a family.

But in the face of soaring real estate prices and fairly high interest rates, even houses at the low end of the price scale are a big investment for the average family. For example, average home prices throughout the Atlantic region range from about $52,000 to $70,000. But because mortgage rates are stabilizing, home buyers are becoming more confident and the housing market is getting firmer.

If you are thinking about buying a home, give some serious consideration to financial matters to ensure the investment is right for you. If you plan carefully, you can avoid costly problems and make sure your new home remains yours.

The most basic question, of course, is how much can you afford to pay for your dream home? First consider the long term. Is your job stable and secure? What other major commitments — like a new car, or a trip, or a child — are planned for the future?

Sit down and work out a realistic budget. Add up your monthly income from all sources and deduct all your monthly expenses — power, gasoline, charge accounts, loan payments. Try to project the budget over a number of years so you have a good idea of where you are going with money matters. Make sure you include a cushion in the budget so you can cope with unexpected costs and emergencies. Now estimate how much it will cost to run a house — excluding the mortgage payment. These costs include taxes, insurance, fuel and property maintenance. The amount you have left after deducting current and projected expenses is the *maximum* you can pay for a monthly mortgage.

But before you run off to your friendly moneylender, decide what type of house you want and need and where you want to live. You can save yourself some unnecessary expenses in the future if you plan carefully at this stage because you will ensure you get the most practical house for your money.

Keep some notes as you answer a number of questions. How big should the house be to meet your family's present and future needs? What style and location will best ensure that your equity grows at a reasonable rate? How close do you want to be to work, shopping and schools? Try to strike a realistic balance between what you want, which may be too expensive, and what you need. Check through magazines and other publications for ideas and keep a list of all the things you can think of. Are you a gourmet cook who needs a big kitchen? What type of appliances do you want and will the new house accommodate them? What type of heating system do you want to use to keep fuel costs down? Do you need parking or a garage for one or two cars? Do you really need a fireplace or a guest room?

At this point you should develop a good idea of where you want to live. That's also important because buying the perfect house at the right price but in the wrong place can be a potentially poor investment. Decide what type of neighborhood you want to live in and find out how local zoning bylaws and plans will affect the area in the future. Is it easy to get to public transportation, near the hospitals, churches, friends and shopping? Do you want to have parks or playgrounds nearby?



Once you have answered all those questions, you are ready to go to a lender and determine how much he will lend you. Your careful planning should start showing some results at this point because you will be able to give an organized presentation that shows you are taking the purchase seriously. This will help the bank or lending institution evaluate you — to determine if you are a good risk or just a potentially troublesome account.

The lender has three main things to consider to determine how much money you should be loaned. First of all, what is your investment — or down payment — in the house? Normally you must chip in at least 10 per cent and it might have to be even more. Next the lender will determine the percentage of your income that will go toward house payments, including mortgage, taxes and, in many cases, heat. The ceiling is normally 31 or 32 per cent. Finally, the lender will work out how much of your gross family income is devoted to debt payments. That calculation will include mortgage, taxes, heat, personal loans, charge accounts and so on. The limit is about 42 per cent.

Once financing arrangements are completed, you are almost ready to go out and buy your home. But there are several other things you should do before making an offer to purchase or signing an agreement.

Inquire about government rebates and tax savings designed to help you buy a home and stimulate the home market. Two of the important programs available today are those involving provincial sales tax and the federal Registered Home Ownership Savings Program.

The provincial sales tax programs in Atlantic Canada vary from province to province and most are aimed at construction rather than purchase of a house. Nova Scotia offers a sales tax rebate of up to $750 for the purchase or construction of a house. (That goes up to $2,000 if the construction started before Dec. 31, 1984). But the rebate program only applies if it is a new house and you the first occupant. Newfoundland will cut sales tax to eight per cent from 12 per cent for the purchase of building materials. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, meanwhile, offer sales tax exemptions only on the purchase of insulation.

The Registered Home Ownership Savings Program allows you to salt away up to $20,000 per household, plus interest, tax free so you can save for a house. You are limited to a contribution of $1,000 annually if you do it before buying the house and if you haven't owned a house in the past two years.

It is also very important, before you make an offer or sign an agreement, to get your lawyer to go over all the details to ensure there are no snags awaiting you.

Buying a home is one of the big decisions you must make in life and it pays to give it a lot more thought than simply going though real estate listings. If you want to buy a home, it will pay to start your planning and preparation now. ●

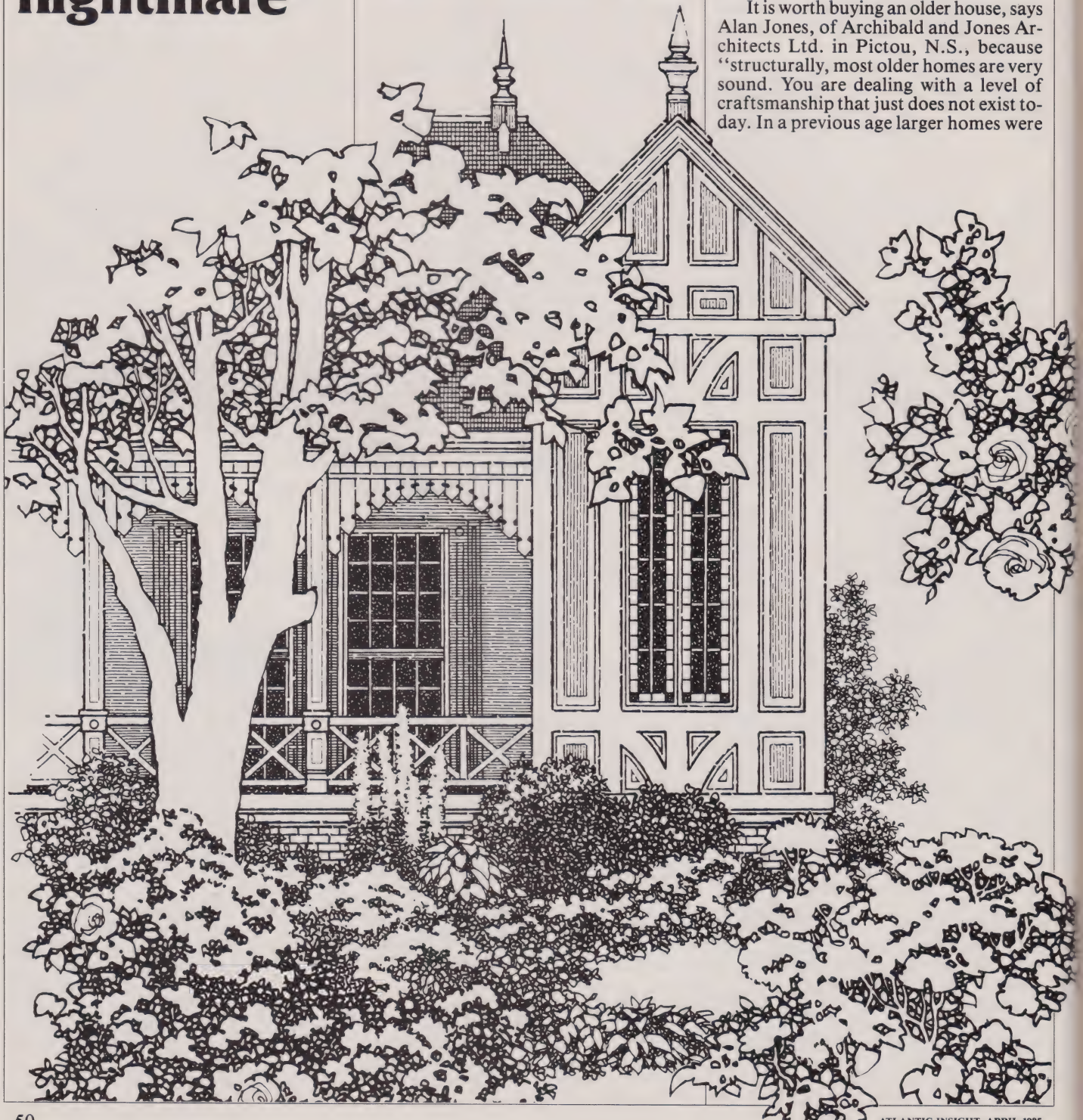
Don't let your dream home become a nightmare

Before buying the house you've always dreamed of — a charming, personable, turn-of-the-century mansion — you should take a few steps to ensure your dream does not become a nightmare.

While you are contemplating the purchase, look long and hard into your wallet and at your social calendar because not everyone can cope with the investment of time and money that these old beauties usually demand. It is an awesome challenge to combine the charm of a bygone era with the convenience of modern life, but if your mind is made up there are a few guidelines for averting disaster.

Look over the house very, very carefully as you probe for major problems. If you aren't sure about its structural condition, hire an architect or structural engineer for advice. Be sure to check out the insulation and electrical, heating and wiring systems because one or all will likely need an overhaul or replacement. Dry or wet rot can pose major problems, but it takes a professional to spot these.

It is worth buying an older house, says Alan Jones, of Archibald and Jones Architects Ltd. in Pictou, N.S., because "structurally, most older homes are very sound. You are dealing with a level of craftsmanship that just does not exist today. In a previous age larger homes were



built of the finest quality materials — which economics just do not permit today."

He says many people don't take advantage of an architect's expertise because they are put off by the cost. But he is convinced architects can help clients avoid costly mistakes. You can find one through your province's association of architects, which keeps a registry for referral purposes.

Jones feels strongly that any major renovation or restoration should "lean very heavily on what is already there." Most people want to update their kitchens and bathrooms and an architect can either provide a conceptual design to show how to alter the house or prepare a full set of construction drawings and specifications. An architect can also oversee the tendering process and advise a client on the most suitable contractor for a specific job.

George Evans and Doris Hall found their turn-of-the-century dream house in the village of Chester on Nova Scotia's South Shore in 1980. It had been empty for several years, and the couple decided to restore it as a bed-and-breakfast establishment for tourists. (In Nova Scotia, incentive grants are available from the tourism department if the house is to be used as a tourist attraction.) They both had full-time jobs but they spent their first year in the house papering, painting and having new wiring and plumbing installed. Today, McNeill Manor — as they call it — is lovingly restored but Evans admits that they made their fair share of mistakes, and had to learn by trial and error.

He says it is wise to find the best professional help available if you want to buy and restore an older home. "Getting a professional is always the most economical way to go. Trying to cut corners never works, you often have to do things twice."

It took a while, says Evans, to find good labor but they finally found their contractor through "word of mouth." "We wanted experts who would be willing to come in and restore the place, not contractors who would tear everything down." He advises first-time buyers to work with what they have rather than trying to rebuild their homes. "This gives you a chance to do a little bit at a time and look at each room first before you make major changes."

Diane Dobson also found the contractor she wanted through "word of mouth." "I heard that he always stuck close to his original estimate in completing a job," says Dobson, who had her house in Chester completely gutted and renovated. Even though she took most precautions, Dobson still encountered unexpected problems when some unforeseen structural changes had to be undertaken. Like Evans, she was on the spot daily to oversee the work and supervise the project.

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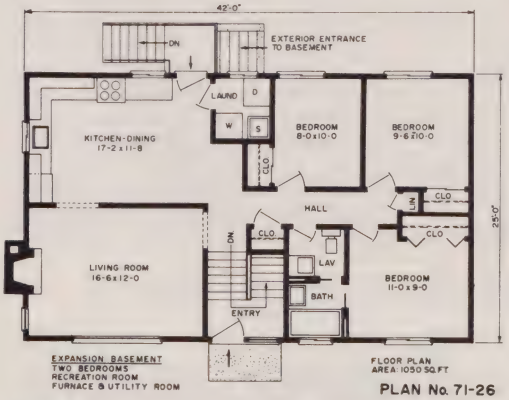
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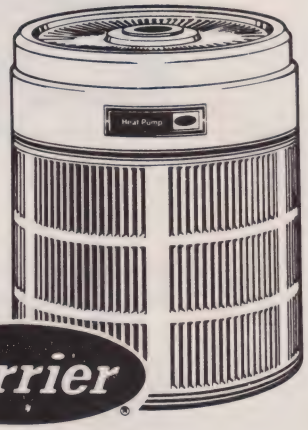
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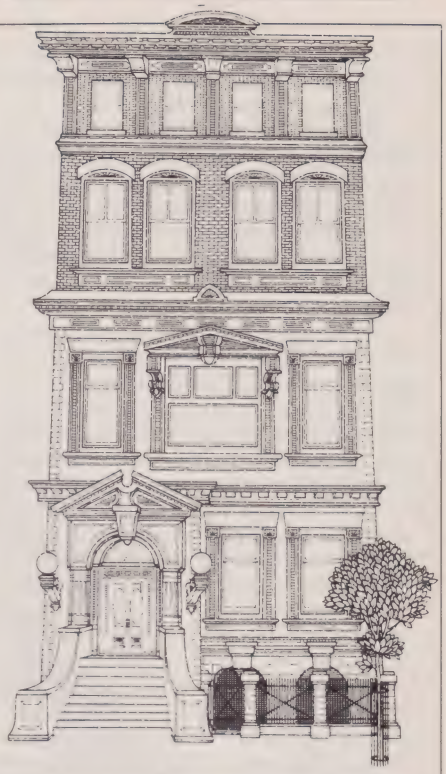
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"Only you know what you are looking for in a home," says Jones, who says older homes have character but owners must live with some obvious drawbacks. His home and office are in his large Victorian mansion in Pictou. He admits heating costs can be "astronomical" but adds that installing a wood-fired furnace can help. The old-fashioned storm windows are cumbersome and most windows have to be caulked but, says Jones, "all things are relative." He has chosen, like many other people, to buy an old house of quality instead of living in a "new box."

Perseverance is another necessity that George Evans and Doris Hall found vital when they wanted to retain the lathe and plaster walls in McNeill Manor. The art of plastering, they discovered, is dying. But they stuck to their plans, and eventually found someone to do the plastering, because it makes the difference between "creating something that maintains the feeling of the past" and destroying the authenticity so vital to any restoration. Besides, lathe and plaster makes another difference — that between hanging a picture where it looks best and having to hang it from the stud of a modern home.

Evans has one more practical suggestion for anyone involved in a major renovation or restoration. "Make some corner of the home very comfortable first so that you are not living in a constant mess. If you don't do this then you can easily become discouraged." He also had a final warning. "With an older house you will never be finished. You get a great sense of fulfilment but if you ever think you will be finished you have to be nuts." ●

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PHOTOS BY GORD JOHNSTON

MacKenzie home bursting with Charlottetown history

by Barbara MacAndrew

Small wonder Scott and Joy MacKenzie love their rambling, 153-year-old, antique-green house in central Charlottetown. After all, it has a fascinating history. British royalty romped there in 1839, when the delightfully eccentric Countess of Westmorland, her fine-frocked greyhounds and her fashionable entourage spent the winter entertaining Island gentry in the spacious, 25-room house, surrounded then by 14 acres of grounds.

Scott, a lawyer, is the third generation of P.E.I.'s distinguished MacKenzie clan to occupy the home. He says he is enthralled by the interesting people who have lived there through the years. He and Joy, an information officer with Agriculture Canada, are delving into the house's colorful past and the succession of souls who spent their lives in its broad rooms. They're also experts on its 19th century architecture and construction details. For while they are only in their 20s, they feel akin to the age and traditions of their unique home.

As far as anyone can find out, the five-bay frame house on the corner of Queen and Euston streets was built in 1832 and has been blessed with a succession of caring owners, like the generations of MacKenzies, who looked after it through prosperous and lean years and have seen it through several crises, including two fires which damaged the kitchen and back parlors.

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through the years, but the 19th century ambience remains. Today, the wide, golden pine, square-nailed floorboards are again resplendent, restored to their original glow beneath the front hall's elegant staircase. Recently the MacKenzies painstakingly removed all the floor coverings that piled up over the years. Heavy wool carpets, sticky tar lineoleum and layers of brown paper were stripped off the old floors.

They have a fat file of documents and deeds, bursting with information about the property. Woven into its history are tales of people who helped build our colonial civilization in this new world.

In 1800, Lot 59 (14 acres, including house plot) was granted to Father Aimable Richard, but it's not known if he ever lived there. His may have been an absentee owner land grant. Ralph Brecken acquired the property in 1809, possibly in a sheriff's sale because taxes hadn't been paid. In 1832, Matilda Brecken conveyed it to Dennis Redden. And in 1839, the countess arrived for the season — but more of that later.

In 1850, the renowned British admiral, Henry Wolsey Bayfield, and his artistic wife, Fanny Wright Bayfield, took ownership. Fanny, well loved by Islanders, taught watercolor painting in those days. Until 1892, the Bayfields enjoyed the immense house and pastoral estate with its sweeping acres of gardens, round gazebo, coach house and ponds surrounded by hardwood ridges. It was a perfect setting for Fanny's creative inspiration, and their pleasant parties. It served as a base for the admiral, a great surveyor famous for charting the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the coast of British North America.

After they died, Oliver R. Rattenbury acquired the property. Several acres were probably sold then, and other houses began to crop up nearby. In 1903, Joseph K. Ross took possession and lived there until 1925. Then the MacKenzie era started.

That year, Scott's grandfather, the stalwart Presbyterian minister of historic St. James Church in Belfast, P.E.I., his charming wife, Flora MacLeod MacKenzie, and their children moved to the house in town. Four daughters — Evelyn, Katherine, Anne and Jean — and two sons — John and Gordon (who, sadly, died in childhood of pneumonia) — kept the place ringing with their lively romps, friendly gatherings and regular singsongs.

Today, Jean and Evelyn have returned to the Island from Montreal and New



York to spend their retirement in their old home. Another of the sisters, Kay (Katherine), wife of Mr. Justice George Tweedy, lives just a few blocks away. And Scott's singer-actress sister, Lynda MacKenzie, who has starred in several recent Canadian theatre productions, still comes home in the summer to relax.

Walking through the house, one can sense the lingering spirits of all these peo-



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ple. What stories these silent walls could tell of a century and a half of living — stories of the earliest days, when "Charlotte Towne" streets were mere mud paths or wooden walkways beyond the scattered shops and houses lit by oil lamps.

The house's most colorful tales are those of the intelligent, effervescent countess. With her royal companions, starched servants, prim secretary and four greyhounds, she romped through that long, frigid winter of 1839 on P.E.I.

According to the Island's archives, the countess' arrival set off a frenzy of activity, as the house was made "suitable for the royal presence."

This fabled social butterfly arrived in the autumn of 1839. She was the owner of large tracts of the Island, in Township 29 (including Crapaud and Back Settlements). A spirited lady of clever, outspoken political opinions, she created quite a stir. She's portrayed in documents sweeping quickly down the broad stairway and into the parlors. Her presence did much to enrich Island society that dark winter. The *Royal Gazette* described her attendance at the Legislature's opening on Jan. 28, 1840: "Among the ladies in Council Chamber we observed the Countess of Westmorland, and Lady Mary FitzRoy."

A letter written in November, 1839, by another lady of the colony, gives a snide account of the countess' trip to Charlottetown from Pictou. "She talked incessantly, first to Captain Cranville, then to her favorite pet greyhound, which wears a silk cloak and velvet cap padded, Her Ladyship says, 'to keep its dear little ears warm', then to Miss Chamberlain, her companion, next to her little passengers, then to a sailor, and when they were all talked out, she carried on an amiable Apostrophy to the Ropes (of the ship)."

Joy MacKenzie laughs as she recalls this story of the former lady of her house, whose delightful legacy remains. "Perhaps I'm picking up her extrovert behavior. I seem to be getting quite talkative since coming here as a bride a few years ago."

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So far, Scott and Joy haven't seen any ghosts. There have been no signs of the countess, her sartorial pet greyhounds, the dignified admiral, or any other past inhabitants.

"All the strange sounds, apparitions and peculiar 'old house' creakings can usually be explained . . . eventually," Scott says. But two electricians may not agree because they got the fright of their lives while rewiring the house a few years back.

While one was in the back parlor pulling on "weird looking old wire," the other was three floors up in the five-bedroom area that used to be the servants' quarters. When the man downstairs pulled on the wires, a brass bell just above the other's head jangled loudly and swang wildly. He dropped everything, jumped off his ladder and came flying down the stairs, looking like he'd seen a ghost. Obviously the old wires rang the bells that used to summon uniformed French maids.

Joy and Scott "somehow manage without the five maids." Joy says those girls must have frozen on cold nights because the rooms don't have any sign of a stove or a fireplace.

The house's Victorian-style architecture holds other secrets and surprises.

"There are some amazing aspects of the original construction," says Scott. "Two main supporting horizontal beams, which make up part of the old home's basic design, are actually two large masts from an 1800 sailing ship." They have served the building well over the years. The walls and floors appear straight and sturdy, unlike those of younger homes.

The house has unusual window detail, large corner boards, and butterfly corner eave brackets. On the outside, the walls were covered with two layers of birch bark and then two layers of horizontal boards 16 inches wide. The inside walls were made with hand-split lathes over large hand-hewn studs and were covered with thick layers of plaster, reinforced by animal hair. These features indicate the substantial clapboard house is one of the earliest in Atlantic Canada.

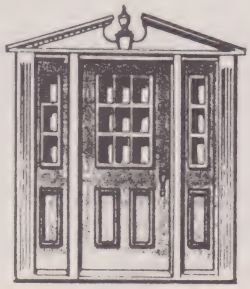
Scott and Joy recently refurbished the old kitchen. Its heavy pine cupboards, rediscovered brick chimney hearth area, china cabinets and navy blue countertops retain the old world essence, while the functional, modern cooking gadgets are hidden beneath.

When the MacKenzies entertain, they find that people still gravitate toward the kitchen — as they have traditionally. Its cosy atmosphere, with narrow wood-barred windows, cheery pines, hanging plants and wonderful, savory cooking aromas, beckon people down the long hallway.

It's easy to imagine that the vivacious countess would wish to be perched, in her fashionable, elegant style, in that merry kitchen — if she were still in the house today. ●



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Masonry stoves: hot prospects for an old home-heating idea

A masonry stove may be the perfect solution for your home-heating problems — it burns efficiently, safely and cheaply, can use a variety of fuels, cuts pollution and, with its ceramic-tiled surface, is an elegant addition to your home.

So what is a masonry stove? Essentially it is a large, brick box with a firebox designed for a very hot flame that ensures complete combustion. The stove and its built-in flue will extract as much heat as possible from waste gases before they go up the chimney. The masonry retains the heat and releases it slowly — so when the fire goes out in the middle of the night you stay warm. In short, a masonry stove is a heat storage system.

This type of stove stems from an ancient concept — the Romans used a form of this heating system and the stoves can be traced back to the kilns of the Bronze Age — but it is just catching on in North America. In fact, the Kachelofen, a ceramic-tile masonry stove, was introduced to the Canadian market just two years ago. But oddly enough, wealthy Americans have imported exotic European stoves through art dealers for years because they made beautiful decorations. The fireboxes were removed because no one even considered using them as the efficient heaters they were designed to be.

The energy crises of the past decade have changed our ideas of how to heat our homes. But many of us still pay very high fuel bills because the typical Canadian home is poorly designed for the climate. For example, until recently, many homes were uninsulated and all the cracks and chinks in the walls and windows were the equivalent of a two-square-foot hole in a wall — or a black hole for money.

A typical furnace and water heater sends 60 cubic feet of hot air up the chimney every minute. The typical fireplace is more decorative than useful as a heating device. The chimney is on an outside wall where it conducts heat away from the house. The uncontrolled airflow up an average fireplace chimney is about 250 cubic feet per minute. A fireplace burns at only 10 per cent efficiency — that is, 90 per cent of the wood's heating potential either goes up the chimney or is unused because an open fire doesn't burn efficiently.

To cut fuel costs, many people have switched to cast-iron wood stoves. While these stoves have their advantages, they also have many drawbacks: they don't burn efficiently or cleanly and they pose some very real fire hazards. Cast-iron wood stoves are also a pollution problem, in fact, environment officials recently conducted a study in Sackville, N.S., be-



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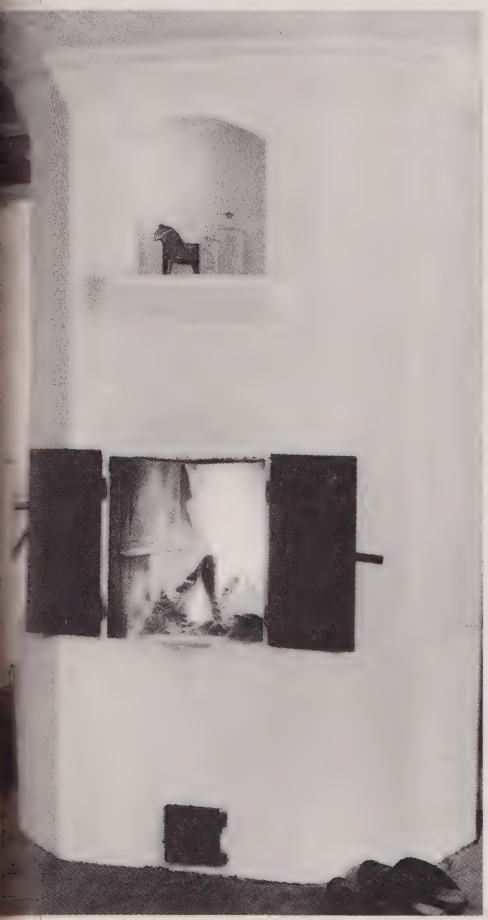
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cause of all the wood smoke. The study concluded there was no problem — yet. Other towns aren't so lucky. Up to 78 per cent of the air pollution in some U.S. communities results from wood smoke.

Manufacturers of cast-iron stoves often warn against overfiring them — filling it with wood, opening the draft and letting it roar. That type of burning will often make the stove glow and sharply increases the danger of torching the creosote build-up in the flue.

But a masonry stove is designed to operate like that because it is the most efficient way to run a fire. The heat from a very hot wood fire will warp an iron stove but is just absorbed to be released in a masonry stove. You should see no smoke coming from the chimney of a masonry stove, except just as the fire is started, because it burns with complete combustion. The only by-products are carbon dioxide, water vapor and ash. That means no buildup of creosote and soot in the chimney. A masonry stove can also burn oil or even straw and bundled twigs.

Masonry stoves use a simple principle to accomplish heat transfer to the room. When hot gases leave the firebox, they travel through a maze of smoke channels within the stove before exiting to the chimney. By that time they have lost most of their heat to the masonry — which then transfers it to the room.





Another drawback of cast-iron stoves is that they get very hot and can badly burn anyone who accidently brushes against them. In sharp contrast, a masonry stove is often built with benches against it. Because of the relatively low surface temperatures, a masonry stove is one of the safest space-heating devices on the market.

In studies conducted by the physics department at the Ryerson technical institute in Toronto, a Kachelofen masonry stove showed an overall energy efficiency of almost 68 per cent and a combustion efficiency of 87 per cent. The institute said the device had a remarkable potential as a home-heating and heat-storing device and noted test results could have been better if a larger stove had been tested.

Because masonry stoves are large, special foundations have to be constructed to hold them. One drawback in the Atlantic region is that so far no masons have stepped forward to build the stoves.

However, the company which markets the Kachelofen hopes to remedy that soon and homeowners in the region should be able to take advantage of the many advantages of heating with masonry stoves.

So it appears there are hot new prospects for an ancient idea in home heating.

Photos and illustrations from The Book of Masonry Stoves (Brich House Publishing Co., Inc., Andover, Mass.) *by David Lyle.*

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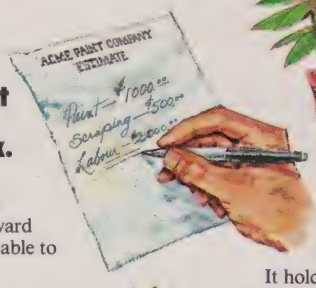
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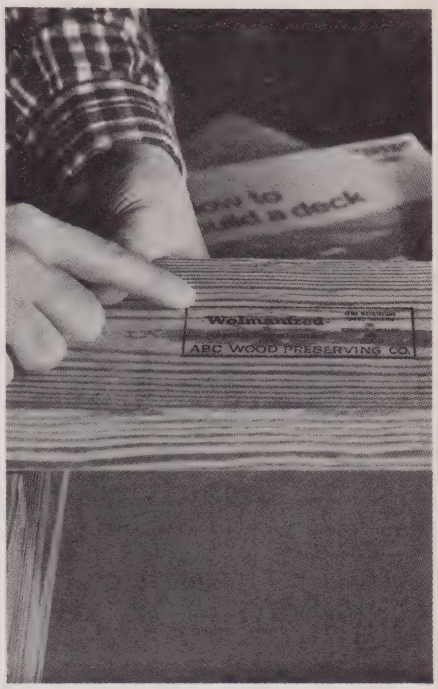
Planning important for outdoor projects

Outdoor home improvements can't be beaten for enhancing your home's usefulness, beauty and value. A well-planned fence will be an attractive addition to your garden. A new deck or patio will give you a spacious, pleasant area for entertaining, soaking up the sun and dining. In addition, fences and patios can provide great play areas for kids.

But before you rush out and start buying things for your project, you'd better sit down and carefully plot out exactly what you want and what you can afford.

Start a file for all your notes and ideas — it'll help you explain your project to the salesman at a building supply store. The file should contain your sketches, photos of patios like the one you want, clippings, pamphlets, ads and anything else you find that can give you a hand. The public library is a good place to look for ideas and how-to books.

Advance planning will also give you a much better idea of how much things will cost. The cost of lumber might sur-



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Minimize surprises by planning for materials and costs involved in projects like this garden bench



prise you and it goes without saying that the bigger the project, the more it will cost — so make sure you know what you are getting into.

Of course, the cost is an investment that you can recover if you sell the house, but for now you have to decide how much you can afford and where the money will come from. Your savings account, a bank loan or refinancing?

While you are still in the planning stages, call your local building inspector to find out if you need any building or renovation permits. Some municipalities insist that you have a permit — and they have the authority to order you to take your project apart if you don't get one. So bear that in mind and obtain all permits and licences first.

Many home projects can be handled by skilled amateurs and many step-by-step picture books or manufacturers' pamphlets are available to guide you through the project. But you should ask yourself a few questions before starting.

Do you have the necessary skills for the job — to finish it and make sure it is up to professional standards? After all, you don't want the new deck to collapse when it is full of guests. That could be very embarrassing and might land you in court.

Do you have enough time for the job? You don't want to start a five-day project in May and still be trying to finish it in September. Besides, an unfinished project can eventually become an eyesore.

Do you have enough patience to finish the job without blowing up at your family if you hit your thumb with the hammer? The whole point is to have an area for the family to enjoy, and your time may be better spent having fun with the kids.

If you decide you should contract out some of the project — or even all of it — think things through before signing a contract. Find someone who has worked for a friend. If you can, inspect examples of their work so you can see what you'll be getting.

As the project proceeds, keep a record of the costs, time and any other pertinent facts. You may be able to claim some costs on your income tax return, so check with your accountant. Even if you can't, your records and receipts could help when you want to sell the property.

Make sure you are absolutely ready to start the job before you put hammer to nail. You can minimize the surprises along the way by knowing where and how everything will fit, how much lumber you'll need, and how many nails and screws are necessary.

Also, you should make sure you have all the proper tools for the job.

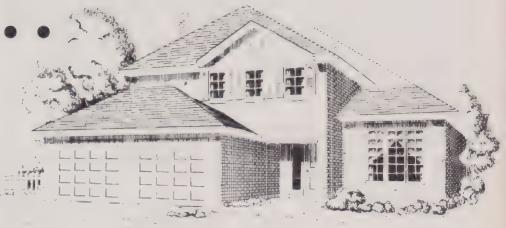
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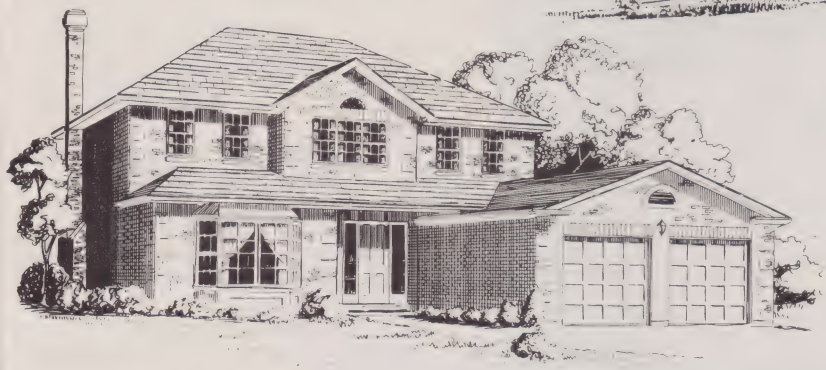


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Heat exchangers can cut your fuel bills

Ever since the OPEC oil crisis more than a decade ago, the accent has been on insulation as the best way to conserve energy in the home. It was assumed there was a direct relationship between stuffing your home with insulation and energy savings.

An accumulation of studies recently, however, have added a twist: insulation alone doesn't necessarily do the trick. Another factor which is just as important, if not more, is air-tightness. In other words, lots of insulation won't help a great deal if your heat is going out of various holes all over the house.

Assorted studies, including one by the National Research Council, have shown that the average home can save up to 40 per cent in its energy costs just by becoming air tight. The major source of heat loss, the researchers find, is through cracks rather than by absorption through the insulated parts of the house.



In fact the NRC has kept a house toasty warm on a five-kilowatt electric heater in Saskatchewan through a Prairie winter. It had 18 inches of insulation and its triple-glazed windows faced south. But the prime factor, according to a battery of tests carried out on the house, was its air-tightness.

The homeowner might have an objection at this point: isn't "air tightness" just another word for stale air? Is suffocation to be the price of keeping warm?

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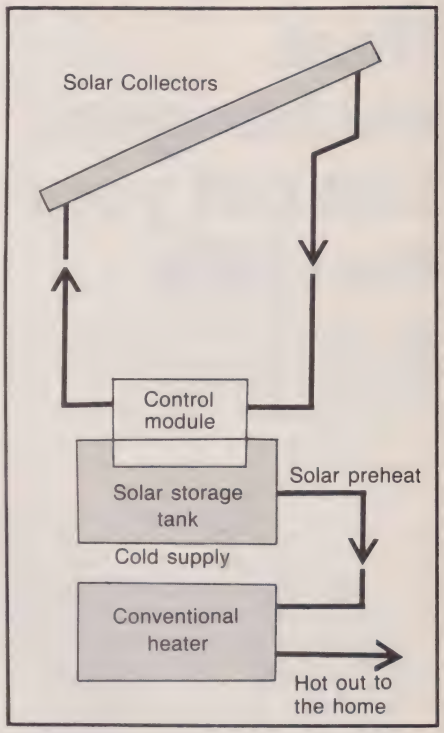
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and toxic gases. The question is, how can ventilation take place without a loss of heat?

The answer is that a variety of energy companies have developed heat exchangers, also called air-to-air heat recovery ventilators, to do that job. The basic principle is that the warm inside air goes out and the heat in it is transferred to the cold incoming air — so that the fresh air is warm by the time it enters the house. The heat in most models is exchanged through a series of plates or coils. The two airstreams are kept separate and the heat migrates through the material separating them. Models like the Enerex 250, for example, claim to recover up to 80 per cent of the heat from the outgoing air.

There are a dozen or so of these models on the market — the price being somewhere in the $1,200 to $1,500 range. They were all tested last year by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Some experienced frosting-up and other problems at low temperatures. The manufacturers mostly claim to have rectified these problems.

As a result of research done in a number of places throughout North America, it has been established that air change rate is the factor that most affects the amount of fuel that it takes to make your home more comfortable. The more air changes the more the heating system has to work to keep up. In older, leakier homes in the Atlantic Provinces the entire volume of air may change four times per hour. In an average home built since 1970 the air may change two times per hour. In an up-to-date energy efficient



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home with R-2000 insulation and proper air seals the air may change only three times a day — although on a very cold day any house may quadruple its average rate of air change.

The usual way of describing the "leakiness" of houses is to imagine how big a hole in a given house would be if all the air leaks could be gathered in one place. Tests done in Nova Scotia have found that the hole would vary from nine square inches to 36 square inches.

Apart from the actual leakage area, two additional factors have been found to affect the actual rate of leakage — the "stack effect" and wind action. The stack effect is created by the hot air in a building rising to the top of the structure. Pipes in walls, spaces between chimneys and walls or just poorly insulated ceilings or leaky windows upstairs can contribute to this effect. Warm air going out at the top of the building draws in cold air at the bottom.

Wind action, as most people know, has a profound effect on the heating needs of a house. A house that has trouble holding heat on a windy day is one that could use some sealing — although on older homes this can be difficult. Essentially, wind increases the rate of air change in the house. Wind causes a positive pressure on the windward side of a building and a negative pressure on the leeward side, acting as a huge vacuum pulling the air out of the structure.

Studies done at the University of Manitoba have shown that a 10 mile per hour wind increases fuel consumption by 38 per cent. A 20 mile per hour wind, they also found, can increase the rate of air change by as much as 400 per cent.

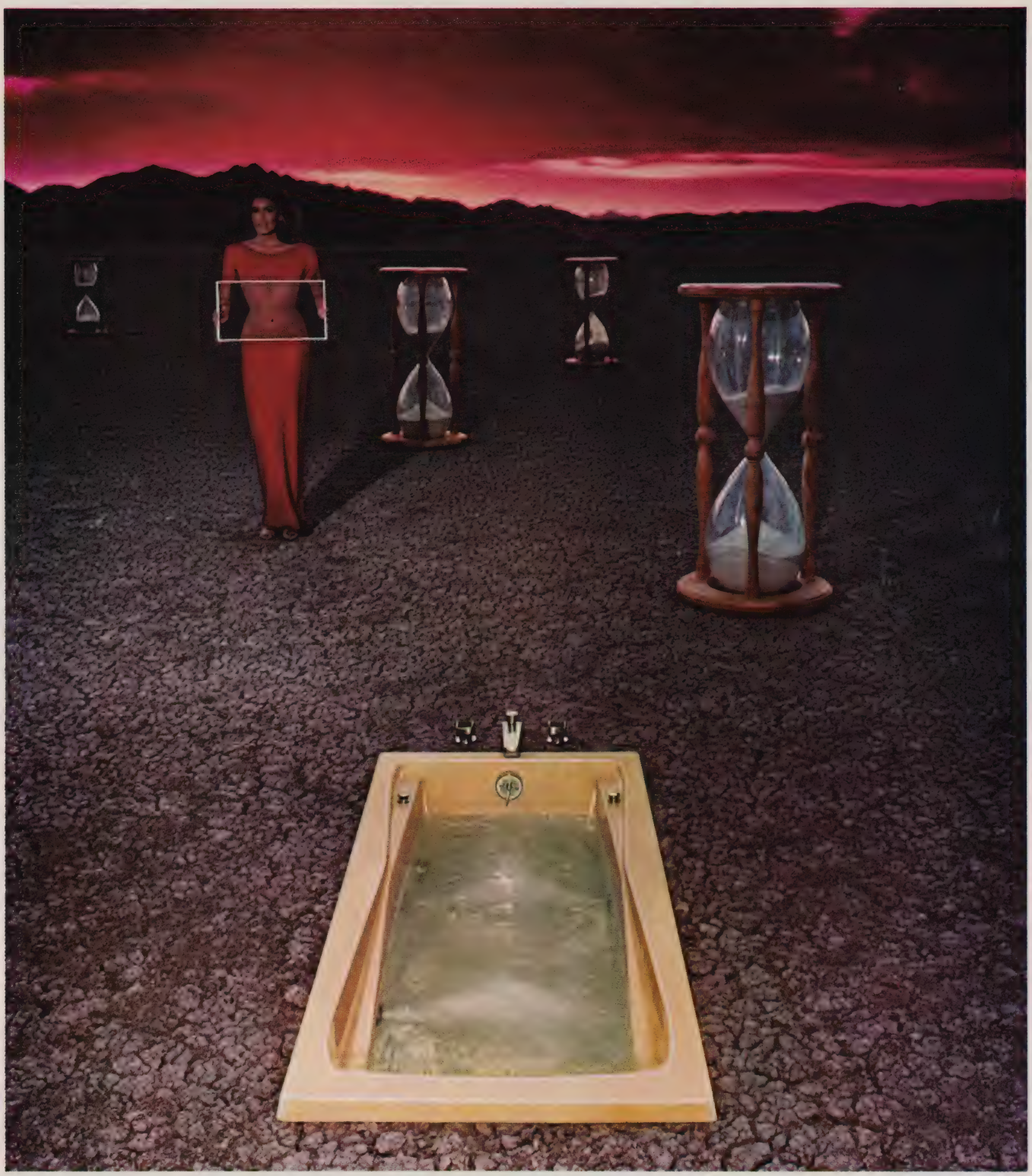
Also, it should be noted that, contrary to popular belief, most of the air leakage does not occur around and through windows and doors.

Often, researchers and energy sealing and retrofitting companies have found, the culprit is hidden while windows and doors get blamed. Attics and basements should be particularly suspect. Plumbing vent stacks in walls may let a lot of warm air up. Similarly the cavities around chimneys actually draw air up from one floor to the other and through to the attic.

The sill plate around the entire basement may leak. Upstairs, the cold air coming down plumbing vent stacks may make cold drafts wherever a sink, shower or tap penetrates that wall.

Whether you seek these out yourself or engage a contractor specializing in sealing homes, it would be useful to check out the full range of new techniques and devices for cutting off air leakage. Depending on your house, your heating bills and your cold feet, plugging a few holes may do the trick for you. Or the situation may be such that only a complete retrofit will do an adequate job. ●


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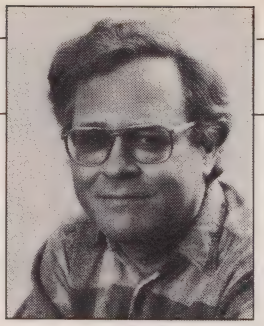


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THE BOLD LOOK OF KOHLER

They're big time businessmen with small-town lives



Business giants of the Maritimes include those who left to earn fabulous fortunes elsewhere, and those who stayed to build industries in a region the rest of Canada saw as an investment sinkhole. Izaak Walton Killam, Sir James Dunn, Max Aitken (Lord Beaverbrook) and Alfred C. Fuller (the original "Fuller Brush Man") were luminaries in the first group. The Irvings, McCains, Jodreys and Sobeys remain stars of the second order. When these boys stayed home they *really* stayed home.

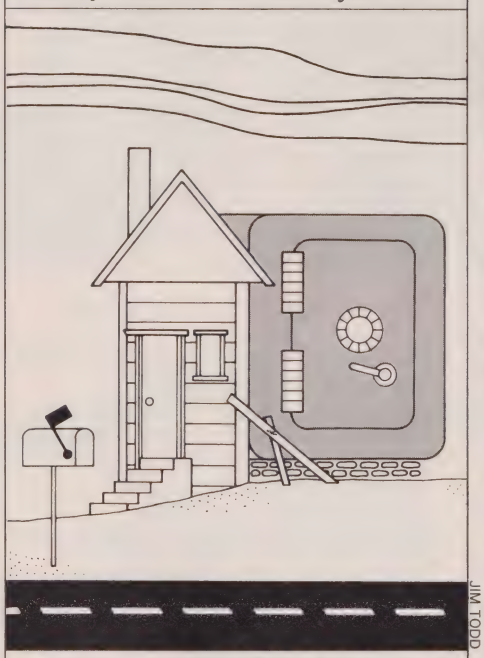
The McCain brothers, for instance, still live right there in Florenceville, N.B., headquarters for their father back when he pioneered the shipment of seed potatoes to South America. Now there's nothing wrong with Florenceville. It's a pretty town, full of fine folks. But it also happens to be 226 highway kilometres upriver from Saint John. It is, by most people's standards, in the sticks.

Is this a suitable command post for the world's biggest producers of frenchfries? Is this the right location for guys who call the shots for a food-packaging empire that stretches to Britain, Europe, the United States and Australia? The McCain boys think so. They've never left, and as Peter C. Newman writes in *Debrett's Illustrated Guide to The Canadian Establishment*, "In the wings are four McCain sons now growing up in the family business."

Roy Jodrey, whose bumpkin's manner disguised the genius that enabled him to parlay apples, pulp and hydro power into a massive investment portfolio, enjoyed bank and company directorships in Toronto and Montreal, but he chose to live all his 84 years in the Annapolis Valley. His grandson David Hennigar is a Halifax stockbroker and chairman of National Sea Products; but Roy's son John never allowed his own big-league directorships in Central Canada to inspire him to move out of Hantsport, N.S. That's been the Jodreys' hometown for half a century, and before that they lived in Wolfville. If the Valley was good enough for Roy, it remains good enough for John.

Then there are the Sobeys. At last count, Sobeys Stores Ltd. had roughly 100 supermarkets in five provinces, and its annual sales volume had surpassed *three-quarters of a billion dollars*. Moreover, under the umbrella of the family's Empire Company, the Sobeys run a ceaselessly burgeoning kingdom of companies that own drugstores, movie theatres, bowling alleys, insurance outfits, tens of millions of dollars worth of real estate, and a stock portfolio that includes fat and influential segments of several national corporations. In 1981, Empire boasted assets of $268 million, and it's been growing ever since.

With all this, the Sobeys stubbornly maintain their headquarters in a small town that squats on defunct coal mines, a town whose name, Stellarton, N.S., is unknown to millions of Canadians. Toronto business reporters used to marvel that the shirt-sleeved Sobey men consulted one another simply by shouting through the walls that separated their offices in a renovated warehouse beside the railway tracks. Businessmen just didn't



JIM TODD

work that way in the steel and glass cloud-scrapers of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

But J.W. Sobey, father of Frank, who is now 82, had founded the business in 1907, and he had founded it in Stellarton. That's where Frank grew up. That's where, decade after decade after decade, he directed the expansion of his business dynasty. That's where he was mayor for 22 years. That's where his children were born and raised, and where his three sons, a nephew, and some grandsons still report for work. In Stellarton.

Rumor occasionally had it that certain Sobeys thought Moncton made better sense as a distribution centre, or that Halifax was the logical headquarters for Empire. "Those boys have so many directorships up here," a Montreal investment dealer said, "it'd probably make more sense for them to move to Montreal or Toronto." As it was, they had to drive for 90 minutes just to reach the Halifax airport. They eventually hired a chauffeur — one driver for all the Sobey men — so they could at least use the travelling time to plan, read, concentrate on business.

But no matter how inconvenient Stellarton sometimes seemed, Frank insisted the business stay put. He would not leave Pictou County, and he would not pull Sobeys Stores out of Stellarton. Why? Well, there may have been good, cold business reasons but Cecil McLaren, who worked as a "meat man" for the Sobeys for half a century, had another explanation: "Frank felt it was the people around him that made him, the people around here that was buying his stuff all those years. If he'd moved Sobeys Stores out, it wouldn't have looked too good." He loved Pictou County, and he wanted the respect of neighbors he'd known all his life.

His friend Roy Jodrey had the same feelings for his cronies in the Valley. "Mr. Jodrey wanted, always, to be able to walk into their houses and have a cup of tea in their kitchen," Halifax businessman George Hawkins once explained, "and he wanted them to feel they could do the same in his house. It would have been repellant, unnatural, wrong to adopt artificial standards of living which would have alienated them unconsciously." Speaking of Jack, James and Arthur Irving, *Maclean's* said years ago, "They lead surprisingly unpretentious lives, they don't collect art, they drive Fords and Mercuries, their homes are nothing special, and their visits to the Irving fishing lodge on the Miramichi River are brief and infrequent."

The way the Sobey families live is a balance between affluence and not putting on the dog. "The Boys" are like any small-town, middle-class businessmen whose idea of luxury is a second car for the wife and a second home for the family in summer. Sobey men dress, talk and spend in a way that lets neither their wealth nor their power distance them from others. The style is not calculated. It's the result of their absorption of a relentless principle of small-town life: if you can't get along with neighbors and customers, you are deficient in character and deserve to fail.

This flavor to Maritime wealth is one of the things that make east coast Canada distinctive. It's unusual in this country to find small-time boosters who are also big-time industrialists and financiers. It's rarer still to find entire families of them.

A taste of the tropics

You don't have to go to the Caribbean to try the intriguing tastes of exotic tropical fruits. Grocery stores are selling them and we have tips on preparing them

by Denise Brun

Atlantic Canadians who escaped the East Coast winter for sojourn in the tropics returned with more than healthy tans — they also brought back newly acquired tastes for tropical fruits. Some Caribbean resorts and hotels have restored the tradition of offering a breakfast fruit bowl with such fruits as mangoes, papayas, pineapples and citrus fruits served on ice. Vendors, who are called "higglers" on English-speaking islands, parade the streets and beaches, cajoling tourists to try the tantalizing tastes of the selections in their fruit baskets.

But if you can't tell a persimmon from a pomegranate, take heart. Grocery stores have taken to stocking fruits and vegetables that formerly could be found only in ethnic stores. The kiwifruit, for example, may not be as common as the banana yet, but it is just as available. "We are still trying to educate the public," says one produce manager, "but we are certainly selling a lot more specialty fruits than even five years ago." Sobeys has produced a free brochure, available in most of its stores, that describes many specialty fruits, their availability and how to recognize and prepare them.

Avocadoes, coconuts, bananas and pineapples are some of the more familiar tropical fruits and have always been available. More exotic fruits, such as cherimoyas, kumquats and persimmons may be shunned by consumers because they don't know how to prepare them. Actually, tropical fruits come in all shapes, colors and sizes and are best when eaten as is or sliced over cereal or in salads.

New tastes often defy description but trying to define them is bound to intrigue you. The taste of a mango has variously been described as a "combination of pear and apricot," and "melon mixed with pineapple." The flavor of kiwifruit is thought by some to be "strawberry melon." The tastes are as interesting as they sound.

As we await the dog days of summer, what better way to forget about the cool, muddy spring than to savor the sun-drenched fruits of the tropics and dream of warmer days?

Flambéed Baked Bananas

4 large bananas
1/4 cup light rum
4 tbsps. butter
1/2 cup dark-brown sugar
1/2 tsp. ground allspice
1/4 cup strained fresh lime juice

Preheat the oven to 400°F. Lay the bananas on a baking sheet and pierce them with a fork in several places. Bake them in the centre of the oven for 10 or 15 minutes or until the skins darken and the bananas feel tender when you squeeze them.

Remove the bananas from the oven and, with a sharp knife, slit the skins lengthwise along the inside and outside curves. Remove the top half of the skin and leave the underside in place.

Warm the rum over a low heat 10 minutes before serving. Melt the butter in a heavy skillet over a medium heat. When the foam subsides, add the sugar and allspice and stir. Lay the bananas flesh down in the skillet and carefully remove the remaining skin. Sprinkle the bananas with lime juice. Light the rum and pour it over the bananas, a little at a time, shaking the skillet gently until the flames subside. Spoon the sauce over the bananas and serve immediately.

Silver Spoon Tropical Salad

(6 servings)

1 ripe papaya, peeled, seeded and sliced into thin wedges
1 ripe mango, peeled — see directions
1 kiwifruit, peeled and sliced crosswise into 6 slices
1/4 small honeydew melon, peeled, seeded and sliced in wedges
1 Butter or Boston lettuce, washed and whole

Dressing

2 tsps. lemon juice
1 box frozen raspberries

Defrost the raspberries and blend for 10 minutes, then strain through a fine sieve to remove the seeds. Add lemon juice and set aside.

Prepare the mango by first making four deep cuts end to end with a sharp knife. Carefully slice off the peel, taking as little flesh as possible. Slice thin wedges of the fruit with end to end cuts. Leave the pit.

Assemble salad

Make concentric circles with all the fruit except the kiwifruit, which is saved for the centre of each circle. Place a border of lettuce around the perimeter of each salad and under the last circle of fruit. Serve with the raspberry purée. (Recipe courtesy of The Silver Spoon Restaurant in Halifax)

Baked Fresh Coconut Custard*

4 eggs
1/2 cup of sugar
1/8 tsp. salt
1/2 cup fresh coconut milk
1 1/2 cups milk
1/2 cup grated fresh coconut

Beat the eggs until they are light and lemon colored. Add sugar and salt and beat until thick. Gradually add the coconut milk and milk. Then pour into either six buttered custard cups or a one-quart baking dish. Sprinkle grated coconut over the top. Place in a pan of water and bake at 375°F for 45 minutes for the cups or 1 1/4 hour for the dish. The custard is ready when a knife poked in the centre comes out clean. Serves six and can be warm or chilled.

Kiwifruit Crush*

1 kiwifruit, peeled and sliced
1 banana, peeled and sliced
1 papaya
1/2 cup orange juice
crushed ice
kiwifruit slices for garnish

Set aside banana and kiwifruit slices for garnish and blend the other ingredients until frothy. Serve in tall glasses over ice and garnish with kiwifruit and banana on long picks. Makes two 8 oz. servings.

Persimmon Pudding*

2 cups persimmon pulp (6-8 persimmons)
1 medium sweet potato, grated (1 cup)
3 eggs, well beaten
1 1/4 cups sugar
2 cups flour
1 tsp. baking soda
1/2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. cinnamon
1 tsp. nutmeg
1/2 tsp. freshly grated ginger
1 1/2 cups milk
1/2 cup melted butter or margarine
1 tsp. vanilla

Wash and cap persimmons before blending. Combine persimmon pulp with grated sweet potato, add eggs and sugar and mix well. Add flour, baking soda, salt and spices. Then mix in the milk, butter and vanilla and pour into a 9 by 9 inch baking dish. Bake at 325°F for about 50 minutes or until firm. Serve plain or with whipped cream. Makes eight servings.

*Recipes courtesy of Sobeys



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April 17 — *The Canadian Brass:* These five musicians offer splendid humor, splendid music and splendid showmanship. Their show dazzles with charm brilliance and style. The Canadian Brass brings pizazz to the classical, baroque, jazz and pop repertoire. At The Arts and Culture Centre, St. John's

April 19-21 — Rising Tide Theatre's *Children of a Lesser God:* A moving and inspiring story of a young woman who has been deaf since birth but whose world resonates with sound, imagination and wonder. At The Arts and Culture Centre, St. John's

April 23: Tommy Makem and Liam Clancy swing with enormous energy, humor and skill. Their appreciation for fine traditional Irish music marks them as one of the top duo teams in their field. Together Tommy and Liam put on a show that will raise the rafters and bring huge applause from all folk music fans. At The Arts and Culture Centre, St. John's

April 27 — *Edith Butler:* an extraordinary lady with a magnificent voice that projects emotion and beauty. She brings to the stage numerous folk instruments which complement her huge repertoire of traditional and contemporary Acadian songs — all presented with touching anecdotes and great personal charm. At The Arts and Culture Centre, St. John's

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

To April 14 — *Summerside Art Club Show:* an exhibition of painting by a local art group, Eptek National Exhibition Centre, Summerside

April 10-May 12 — *Canada in the Nineteenth Century; The Bert and Barbara Stitt Family Collection:* courtesy of the Art Gallery of Hamilton. Held at the Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum, Charlottetown

April 13 — *Lighter Side of Chamber Music:* in the Georgian Room at the Charlottetown Hotel at 8:00 p.m., Charlottetown

April 16-May 5 — *Rebecca Burke, Recent Work:* Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum, Charlottetown

April 16-May 19 — *Chinese Graphics:* An exhibition of 80 works, including woodblock prints. Organized by the Bureau of Cultural Relics of the Chinese Ministry of Culture and the National Museum of Canada, International Program. Held at the Eptek National Exhibition Centre, Summerside

May 6-11 — *Prince Edward Island Music Festival:* Eptek Centre will again host the Prince County Branch of the P.E.I. Musical Festival, Eptek National Exhibition Centre, Summerside

May 8-27 — *Maxine Stanfield, Recent Paintings:* Confederation Centre Art Gallery and Museum, Charlottetown

NEW BRUNSWICK

April 1-30 — *Centennial of Parks Canada:* pictorial exhibit courtesy of Parks Canada, at the City of Saint John Gallery, Saint John

April 3-30 — *Prairie Houses: 1850 to 1950:* produced by Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature with assistance from the Museum Assistance Programs, National Museums of Canada, Fredericton National Exhibition Centre, Fredericton

April 11-13 — Eighth Annual Spring Antiques Showsale, Regent Mall, Fredericton

April 26 — Edith Butler will perform at 8 p.m. at the Woodstock High School Theatre, Woodstock

May 2-31 — Paintings and drawings by Helen Shideler-Hill, City of Saint John Gallery, Saint John

May 4-12 — *Diploma Show — New Brunswick Craft School:* this display is the culmination of the three years' work by the graduating class of the New Bruns-



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NOVA SCOTIA

April 14 — *The Dizzy and Moe Supershow:* with Dizzy Gillespie and Moe Koffman, Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, Halifax

April 16 — The Canadian Brass, Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, Halifax

April 19-21 — *"Spring Into Summer"* *Crafts & Antiques Festival:* the largest spring market of craftspeople, artists, antiques dealers and food exhibitors in Eastern Canada. At the Halifax Forum

April 19-May 12 — *Fallen Angels* by Noel Coward, Neptune Theatre, Halifax

April 22 — Edith Butler will perform at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, Halifax

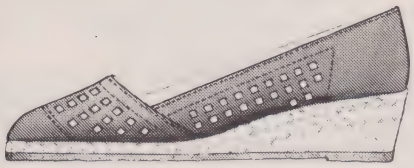
April 24 — Tommy Makem and Liam Clancy will be at the Rebecca Cohn, Halifax

April 24-27 — Eighth Annual Spring Antiques Showsale, Halifax Shopping Centre, Halifax

April 25 — *Prevention in Action:* a public lecture by Dr. Kenneth Cooper on total well-being through stress management, nutrition and exercise, at 8:00 p.m. in the McInnes Room, Dalhousie Student Union Building, Halifax

April 28: Mermaid Theatre's Jack and the Beanstalk, Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, Halifax

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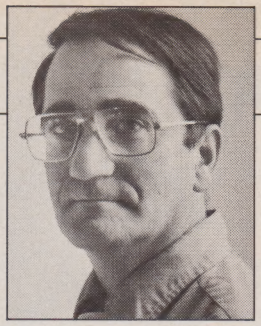
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Some pertinent observations on the glorious news business



When they were still called copy boys even a mere reporter could order them to do anything within the realm of good taste — fetch coffee, pop around the corner for a flask, run out and cash cheques.

They were young, spotty lads, miserably paid but keen as mustard to be part of the great newspaper world. Last I heard, their title had been changed to that of "communications clerks" after which they put on airs and would neither lead nor drive.

We once had a chappie who lasted only a week. He was a merry and mischievous lad much given to playing pranks. One day one of the paper's top management, a large man subject to a weak heart, was leaning over a stair rail to answer the phone. Our Puck came round a corner, saw this fine target and goosed it ferociously while letting out a screech like a banshee.

He was let off with a caution, but only a few days later he heard footsteps coming down the corridor and hid behind some filing cabinets. Then he hurled himself out into the path, his hands up like talons and shouted, "*RAAaaaarrrr*!" Again it was the boss with the dicey ticker.

One more chance he was given and one more chance he took. It was Saturday morning and the cardiac-arrest candidate was seated at the city desk, reading a paper. Our hero came out of his cubicle, saw there was someone behind the newspaper and crawled stealthily under the desk.

Then he sharply grabbed an ankle and growled savagely like a German shepherd — another of his favorite tricks. He was let go without references.

Sports reporters are notoriously callous. Ours soon discovered that a new copy boy was terrified of the dark. They would quietly position themselves around the newsroom and slam out all the lights at once. He would dive under a desk and wouldn't come out until the sun came up the next day.

Meanwhile, the wire copy machines, his responsibility, continued to spew forth paper and tape all through the night and by dawn the chaos was incredible. More merciful souls offered to take up a collection so's he could seek help but he refused. Doctors were another of his many phobias.

Another lad made a practice of dumping wastebaskets full of water on his colleagues as they came out the door three stories below. One day, he tipped ten gallons toward his pal going out but struck the president of the Chamber of Commerce coming in.

Of course, odd behavior wasn't confined to the copy boys. Before my time (so this is hearsay) a certain reporter was subject to fits of depression. Whenever the glooms came over him, his ambition was to get out a window, swing hand over hand to the middle of the street on the telephone cable and drop down in front of a passing municipal bus.

The Canadian Press correspondent of the time was assigned to keep an eye on the moody one, to seize him around the legs if he went for the window and to bawl for help. As an extra precaution, or in case of laryngitis, he always wore a referee whistle.

Nut case was let go when, while doing an article on nightlife in St. John's, he was discovered by the editor in the middle of the news desk doing hands-on research with the city's most notorious tart. Needless to say he has since gained a high position in politics.

Harold Horwood and Farley Mowat, both good sports so names may be named, once came into the newsroom in the wee hours in an exhilarated but socialist-minded condition — if such a thing is possible.

They were aghast at the battered wrecks of typewriters the workers were forced to toil over so they pitched them all out the window to the sidewalk below. Much good that did the downtrodden proletariat. Management had the machines collected, hammered back into some sort of shape and capitalism as we know it rolled on.

With tools and manpower of this calibre it was little wonder the sheet was often riddled with mistakes. At the peak of the ecumenical movement there was a picture on the front page of some local clergy smirking hypocritically at one another. "Protestants and Christians hold meet," said the cutline.

Or how about, "Poverty committee reports; hundreds in city reduced to tarpaper snacks." The competition was, if anything, even worse. On the morning following the death of a local society matron two of their headlines were butted together: Ann Landers Says Sex IS Possible After Sixty, and, Mrs. X Dies After Second Stroke.

Of course, there were some moments of inspiration. Joey Smallwood, then on the skids, led off the dance at a Liberal bash with a lithesome young chickee who wore a backless evening dress. The picture was headlined, The Naked and the Dead.

There used to be a bloody great Russian and his missus doing the circuits performing feats of strength — towing strings of locomotives from a standing start, playing catch with Volkswagens and so forth. I did a feature article on them.

"The portion of the crowd standing downwind of them had to be taken off and given oxygen.... He looked like a cross between Rasputin and King Kong.... The female of the species tended to break wind when she really put her back into it and there were fears that this might touch off the Civil Defence sirens," were some of the phrases.

Next day, the newsroom had just settled back into harness after lunch when the elevator commenced to groan and shudder, and when those two hairy mammoths sidled out of it all hands hit the deck in a body.

Ivan the Terrible started to pound the desk with a hand the size of a pig's backside. Finally, a sports reporter with the nickname of Pee-Wee because of his short stature was pushed forward. He had one arm in a cast already so we figured he had one less bone to break.

"Iss vary good article in your paper, yes," roared the Bolshi Bunyan. "Could we have copies for frans, pliss?"

Every living soul on the premises scuttled forward with an armload of papers and the fragrant couple punished the elevator down to ground level again. It wasn't their fault that the bathtub was never made that would fit them.

A great peril for reporters was having to take death notices over the phone. Because the grieving survivors were in such a stressful situation, they could be as touchy as hornets over the slightest mistake or misprint. A large and bloodthirsty family came roaring in once when it was reported that their dear wife and mother had, "Pissed peacefully away at St. Clare's Mercy Hospital..."

We used to call the proofreading office the CNIB but it served a useful purpose because you could generally shift the blame for your own mistakes to that direction.

Politicians use the civil service to the same good advantage so it is small wonder that so many journalists, ready-trained, bolt the ranks and go over to join the rats.

Ray Guy's regular column was not available this month. This is a reprint of a December, 1983, column.



WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling. Average per Cigarette—
Export "A" Light Regular "tar" 10.0 mg., nicotine 0.8 mg. King Size "tar" 10.0 mg., nicotine 0.8 mg.
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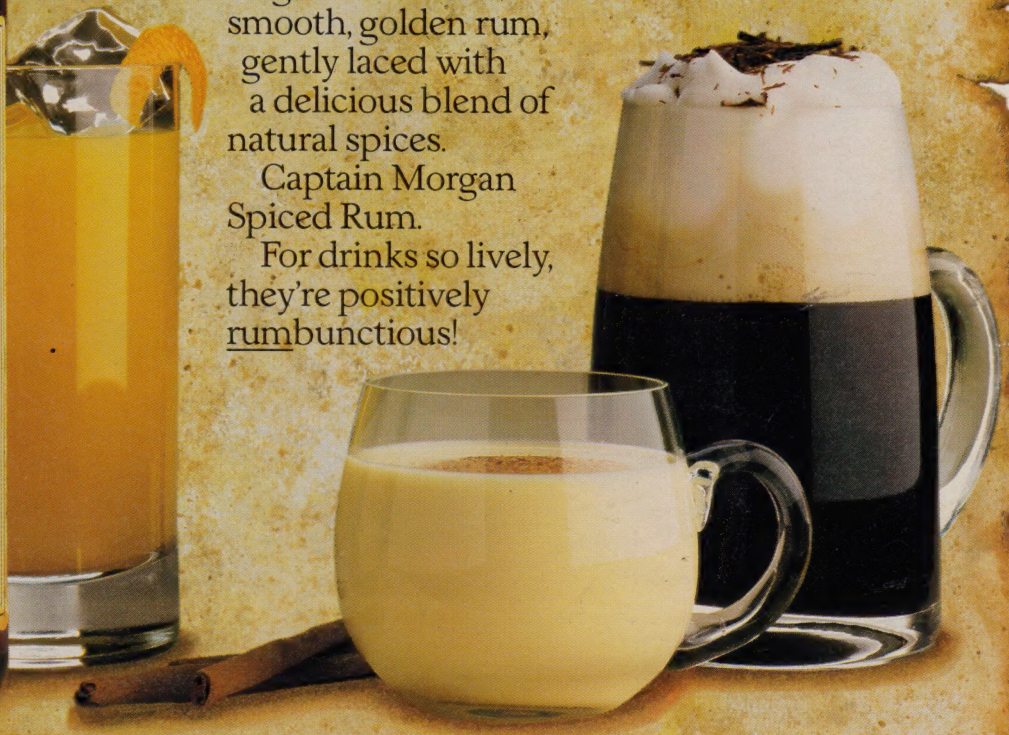


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